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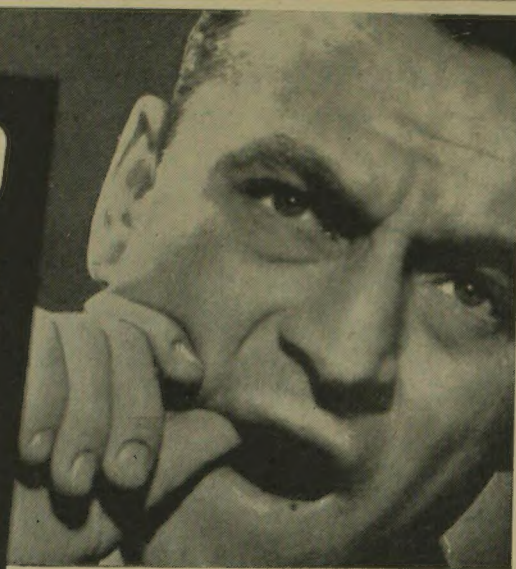
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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1937.



SYRIAN FERTILITY MAGIC OF ABOUT 2500 B.C.: A CLAY FIGURE, CALLED "THE OLD MAN OF GERMAYIR," BELIEVED TO INCREASE CROPS, CATTLE, OR CHILDREN—A MALE COUNTERPART OF THE MOTHER GODDESS

This grotesque clay figure, known as "the Old Man of Germayir," from the name of the mound where it was discovered, is one of the most interesting objects brought to light during excavations at and near Chagar Bazar, in the Habur region of northern Syria, described by Mr. M. E. L. Mallowan, the archæologist in charge, in his article on page 518 of this number. The figure is hollow and is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Its purpose was evidently to secure fertility to its owner,

though whether of crops, cattle, or children cannot be said for certain. It resembles a clay figure from Ashur, and another example, probably earlier, was found at Abydos in Egypt—facts that indicate widespread belief in the magical efficacy of such objects in the 3rd millennium B.C. Feminine counterparts of the male figure were models of the Mother Goddess, such as the two illustrated in Fig. 5 on page 519. The above figure is here shown in its actual size.

CHAGAR BAZAR FROM 3000 B.C. TO 1400 B.C.

FRESH REVELATIONS FROM A NORTH SYRIAN MOUND IN THE HABUR REGION CONTAINING REMAINS OF FIFTEEN SUPER-IMPOSED CITIES: DISCOVERIES DURING THE BRITISH EXPEDITION'S SECOND SEASON, RANGING FROM SUMERIAN TO ASSYRIAN TIMES.

By M. E. L. MALLOWAN, M.A., F.S.A., Field Director of the British Museum and British School of Archaeology in Iraq Expedition to the Habur region of North Syria. (See Illustrations opposite and on the front page and page 521.)

The following account of the discoveries in northern Syria is a summary of the results of the second Expedition to the Habur in 1936. Mr. Mallowan was on this occasion accompanied by his wife, by Colonel A. H. Burn, C.I.E., O.B.E., and by an architect—Mr. L. Osman. The account of the first Expedition was recorded in "The Illustrated London News" of Nov. 23, 1935. In 1936 work was conducted on a considerably larger scale, and brought to light much important evidence on the history of this little-explored region, more especially for the period between 3000 B.C. and 1400 B.C., when the Habur peoples were in close contact with the powerful cities of Assyria, Babylonia, western Syria, and Asia Minor.

THE site of Chagar Bazar lies in the north-east corner of Syria, twenty-five miles south-west of Nisibin, on an overland route which from immemorial antiquity has taken traffic from the Mediterranean coast to Nineveh in Assyria. The fertile steppe in which the ancient city lay was constantly liable to invasion from powers which attempted to assume control of the Upper Tigris and Euphrates basin. It follows, therefore, that the whole region has a special interest owing to the cosmopolitan character of its cities, which contained mixed populations blending the different elements of race and language and struggling to exploit the commercial possibilities of the land.

The economic prosperity of the Habur was based on three advantages. First, there was the wealth to be derived from agriculture, which depended on an abundant rainfall and a rich soil, assuring the farmer of plentiful crops of wheat and barley. The second source of wealth was due to the fact that the Habur was in close touch with the metal-bearing regions of Anatolia and from very early times imported iron, copper, and bronze, enabling the local craftsmen to make armaments for their own use and for export. Lastly, there was the wealth accruing from the caravan traffic which used the overland trade route connecting the city states of the Tigris-Euphrates valley. Chagar Bazar, for example, lay at the junction of two routes connecting the Habur with Anatolia and with the "land of the two rivers."

In the first season's campaign the Expedition concentrated chiefly on the excavation of prehistoric settlements. On the Habur, the prehistoric period came to an end about 3000 B.C., at which time there was a sudden contact with the great civilisation of Babylonia, or Sumer, as it was then called, a fact which is attested by the evidence of Sumerian writing, Sumerian cylinder seals, and Sumerian metallurgy. The second season's work, therefore, aimed at excavating remains beginning with the Sumerian phase and ending with the last occupation of Chagar Bazar in about 1400 B.C., when the Habur came under the influence of Assyria.

The first season's soundings proved that the great mound of Chagar Bazar, which stands 72 ft. above the level of the plain, consisted of an accumulation of fifteen super-imposed cities, of which the top five are historic and the bottom ten prehistoric. The fourth and fifth cities from the top contained remains showing the closeness of contact with Sumer. In a grave of this period, two very fine painted vases made on the wheel indicate that, in addition to Sumer, there was close contact with Assyria, and provide further evidence of the industrial revolution that was heralded by the invention of the wheel. The result of this revolution was a great advance in metallurgy and the discarding of the older hand-made pot fabrics.

The painted pottery of this period has been found at Nineveh in Assyria, at Tall Billa, and neighbouring mounds. But after about 2700 B.C., painted pottery seems to have become obsolete in Assyria, and here we have a most interesting insight into the migrations of displaced peoples, for we now know that when the artisans who fashioned this painted pottery were driven out of Assyria and the Habur, they moved eastwards to Iran. At settlements such as Tepe Hissar, in the Elburz Mountains, we find potters producing similar fabrics in about 2500 B.C., several hundred years after they had been driven out of Assyria.

That the advance in metallurgy achieved by the Sumerians made itself felt all over the Upper Habur is proved not only by the discoveries at Chagar Bazar, but

also by soundings which the Expedition was able to undertake at two other mounds in the same region. A rich tomb built of mud-brick was discovered at the mound of Arbit, seven miles to the east of Chagar, and contained a copper adze (Fig. 3), a dagger, pins, beads, and a cylinder seal, all Sumerian in type. Associated with these objects was a very fine collection of burnished black and grey pottery, proving that the tomb belonged to the period of the second and third settlements of Chagar Bazar (c. 2700-2500 B.C.). The beautifully made burnished pottery which is the principal fabric on the Habur at this period displaces the older painted wares and seems to be allied to a burnished pottery discovered in northern Iran, suggesting a widespread contact between potters extending from Syria to Persia.

A third mound, Germayir, two miles to the west of Chagar, produced remains of the same period, and proved

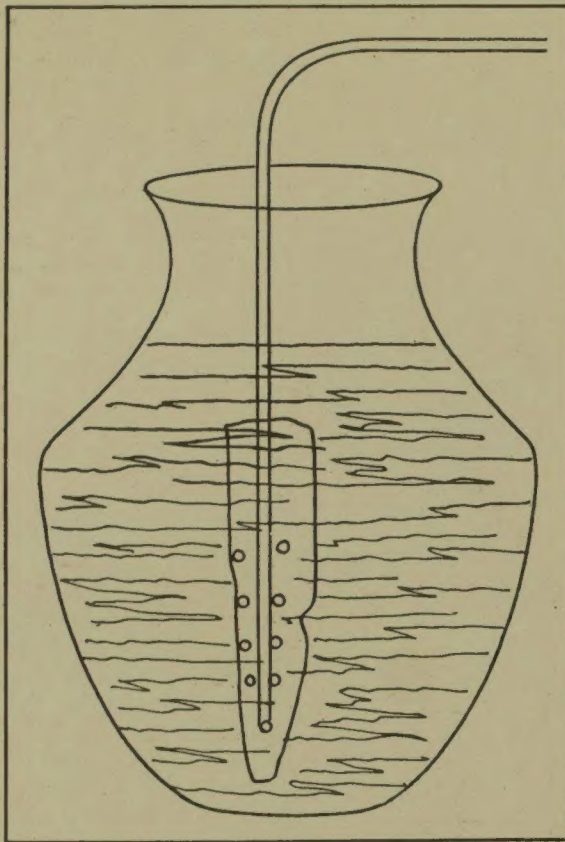
the grotesque features leave no doubt that the intention of the figure was to secure fertility, though whether of crops or of cattle or of child-bearing is a matter for conjecture. A special interest attaches to this piece, because it resembles a clay figure discovered at Ashur which can be approximately dated to 2500 B.C. Another remarkable example, probably somewhat earlier in date, was discovered in the last century by Sir Flinders Petrie, at Abydos in Egypt. These discoveries show how widespread was the fashion of modelling such figures in western Asia during the third millennium B.C. The female counterparts of this male figure are two models of the Mother Goddess (Fig. 5), discovered in the second city of Chagar Bazar.

Another object of the same date is a sandstone mould discovered in the second city of Chagar (Fig. 4). This mould was used for the casting of copper chisels, daggers (Fig. 6), and ingots, proving that the inhabitants of Chagar were at the time engaged in the smelting of metals which they must have obtained from the oriferous regions of Anatolia. The final proof that there was strong contact with Sumer at this period comes from the discovery of a clay jar sealing (Fig. 8), with a Sumerian inscription upon it. The seal also has the impression of a cylinder illustrating a funeral banquet, with musicians playing the lyre, a scene commonly represented on objects from the royal cemetery of Ur.

Between the topmost and the second city of Chagar there must have been a gap of several hundreds of years, for in stratum I we find an entirely different type of civilisation which must have been in close contact with Assyria. The principal finds of this period cannot yet be exactly dated, but they belong approximately to the middle of the second millennium B.C.—that is to say, they probably cover a margin of several hundreds of years before and after 1500 B.C. The city at this time consisted for the most part of mud-brick houses with large, oblong courtyards. The rooms were sometimes stone-paved and sometimes had beaten mud floors; there were arched doorways, and the roofs were often barrel-vaulted. At this time, the dead were buried beneath the floors of the houses, usually in pits, but the richer citizens had tombs with corbel vaults or domical roofs. The wealth of the city in the second millennium B.C. is proved by the abundance of votive offerings placed in the graves. Bronze spears, daggers (Fig. 6), and engraved copper pins (Fig. 9) were common. In general, the metal-work of the time seems to be related to material discovered by Professor Schaeffer at Ras Shamra, on the Mediterranean coast; while the engraved pins can be paralleled by Bronze Age finds from the Caucasus. Outstanding among the weapons is a magnificent battle-axe (Fig. 2), a type that has never been found elsewhere. The pronounced boss at the back enabled the owner to give a backward thrust if he wished, and this boss and the whorled ends of the socket give a decorative touch to what was doubtless primarily a ceremonial weapon. Another decorative feature of this remarkable object is the engraved band running round the socket, consisting of a *torsade* pattern and ornament typical of cylinder seals from Kirkuk in the second millennium B.C.

In addition to the baser metals, there are gold ornaments: pendants, earrings, and a fillet (Fig. 13). Most remarkable is a medal or pendant found on the body of the warrior who wielded the ceremonial battle-axe just described. This medal (Fig. 13, centre) is of *repoussé* work, embossed and engraved, and finds a remarkable parallel in the series of gold pendants discovered by M. Parrot at Mari, on the Euphrates, of the thirteenth century B.C., and illustrated in a previous number of *The Illustrated London News* (Oct. 31, 1936).

In graves of the same period we discovered many examples of copper tubes (Fig. 1), consisting of a strip of sheet copper folded over in the shape of a cornet, with small holes punched in the base. These objects were invariably found at the bottom of large clay jars. Their purpose is clear, for they contained inside a reed tube,



1. AN ANCIENT PARALLEL TO THE MODERN STRAWS FOR DRINKING: ONE OF MANY PERFORATED COPPER DRINKING-TUBES, WHICH CONTAINED REED SIPHONS, USED AS INDICATED IN THE ADJOINING DIAGRAM, FOUND AT CHAGAR BAZAR IN GRAVES OF ABOUT 1400 B.C. (APPROXIMATELY ACTUAL SIZE.)

The small holes in the tube prevented the drinker imbibing lees or other impurities from the jar. Such apparatus was probably introduced from Syria into Egypt, during the second millennium B.C., for a representation of a Syrian warrior sucking-up wine through a tube occurs on a stele found at Tell el Amarna.



2. A CEREMONIAL BATTLE-AXE OF A TYPE NEVER BEFORE DISCOVERED, ENGRAVED ON THE SOCKET WITH A *TORSADE* OR TWIST PATTERN (SHOWN IN THE ACCOMPANYING DIAGRAM): AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE AMONG THE BRONZE WEAPONS FROM CHAGAR BAZAR, FOUND IN A WARRIOR'S GRAVE OF ABOUT 1400 B.C. (21 CM. LONG.)

On the body of the same warrior was found the embossed and engraved gold medal, or pendant, shown in the centre of Fig. 13 on page 521.

to be a settlement engaged in an intensive cultivation of barley, for an enormous quantity of carbonised barley grains was discovered in the granaries of that city. Germayir produced one of the most interesting finds of the early period, the clay figure shown on the front page of this number. The object, which was discovered in a grave, is hollow, and stands 7½ in. high; it represents a man, and

and were therefore intended to enable a drinker to imbibe some liquid containing lees, probably wine. These copper cornets, then, were probably part of a wine-drinker's outfit; the complete equipment is illustrated on a stele from Tell el Amarna, in Egypt, depicting a Syrian warrior sucking-up wine through a tube. It is probable that this type of wine-drinker's outfit was introduced from Syria

[Continued on page 556.]

FEMALE PARALLELS TO THE GERMAYIR MAN; AND OTHER DISCOVERIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. (SEE ARTICLE OPPOSITE.)



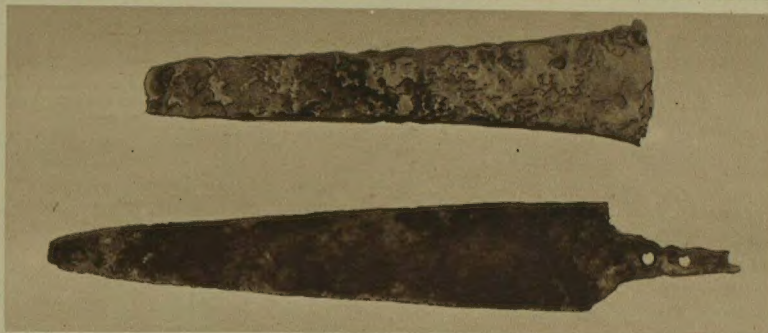
3. SHOWING THE INFLUENCE OF SUMERIAN METALLURGY IN THE HABUR REGION: A SOCKETED COPPER ADZE FOUND IN A TOMB AT THE MOUND OF ARBIT, SEVEN MILES EAST OF CHAGAR BAZAR. (5½ IN. LONG.)



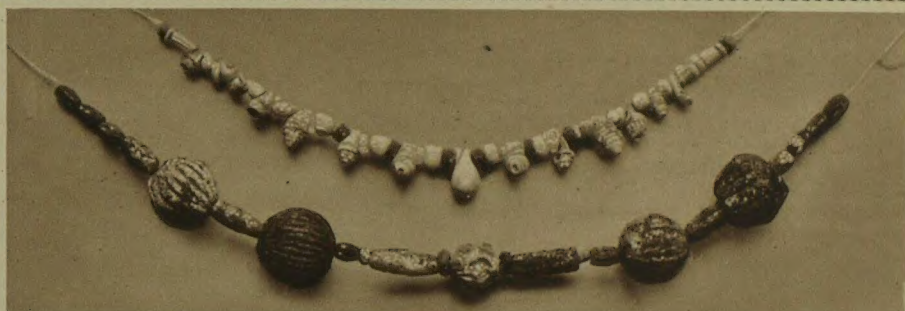
4. ARMAMENT-MAKERS' APPARATUS AT CHAGAR BAZAR IN 2500 B.C.: A SANDSTONE MOULD FOR CASTING COPPER DAGGERS AND CHISELS (SEE SPECIMENS IN FIG. 6, CAST FROM THE SECOND MOULD FROM THE TOP AND THE LEFT ONE BELOW), AS WELL AS INGOTS.



5. FEMALE COUNTERPARTS OF THE MALE FERTILITY FIGURE, "THE OLD MAN OF GERMAYIR," ILLUSTRATED ON OUR FRONT PAGE: CLAY FIGURINES OF THE MOTHER GODDESS FROM CHAGAR BAZAR (ABOUT 2500 B.C.).



6. CAST FROM THE MOULD SHOWN IN FIG. 4: (UPPER) A COPPER CHISEL, FROM THE LONGER HORIZONTAL SECTION OF THE MOULD; (LOWER) A COPPER DAGGER FROM THE VERTICAL SECTION ON THE EXTREME LEFT IN THE MOULD (C. 2500 B.C.).



7. TWO NECKLACES—THE LARGER OF WHICH SHOWS SUMERIAN INFLUENCE: TYPICAL EXAMPLES FROM A NUMBER FOUND AT CHAGAR BAZAR AND ARBIT RANGING IN DATE FROM ABOUT 2700 TO 1400 B.C. AND INCLUDING BEADS OF CAT'S EYE, AGATE, CARNELIAN, QUARTZ, AND SHELL.



8. A CLAY DOCKET, OR JAR SEALING, WITH A SUMERIAN INSCRIPTION OF THE 3RD MILLENNIUM B.C., AND (AT THE TOP) THE IMPRESSION OF A CYLINDER DEPICTING A FUNERAL BANQUET WITH MUSICIANS PLAYING THE LYRE. (ACTUAL SIZE.)

As Mr. Mallowan explains in his article opposite, where the above objects are mentioned, the expedition not only excavated at Chagar Bazar, but made soundings at two other mounds in the vicinity—Arbit and Germayir. From a tomb at Arbit came the copper adze shown in Fig. 3, and at Germayir was discovered the male fertility figure illustrated on our front page. Female counterparts thereof are figurines of the Mother Goddess, such as the examples in Fig. 5. At all

three sites, Mr. Mallowan points out, evidence was found that the advance in metal-working achieved by Sumerian craftsmen had made itself felt throughout the region of the upper Habur river in northern Syria, where these mounds are situated. The mould shown in Fig. 4, with two of its products in Fig. 6, proves that, about 2500 B.C., the people of Chagar were smelting metal that must have come from the oriferous districts of Anatolia.



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

THE morning papers tell us a good deal, some of it true, some of it untrue, and the greater part, neither true nor deliberately untrue, but merely misleading and inaccurate. Each paper, from the solemnest twopenny to the sprightliest daily, emphasises whatever part of the news seems to it to be of the greatest moment: in one it may be some accident or disaster; in another the fighting in Spain; in another the Italian reaction to the peculiarities and pedantries of the British official mind. But scarcely any daily paper, so far as I am aware, has thought it worth while during the past six weeks to mention to its public that it is Lent, or to discuss the peculiar significance of that great annual event. The question of whether an African princeling has been properly dethroned or not dethroned is one to be served to the public in headlines: the silent self-abnegation and preparation of the Founder of all that most matters in our religion and philosophy is not even worth a paragraph. It is not news. For that reason it is perhaps natural for a newspaper concerned with the daily presentation of news to ignore it. I do not suppose it is assumed that no one cares.

Yet the whole purpose of Lent was that all the world, in each generation and in each year, should remember it. Freed from the glosses of the theologians, its meaning is perfectly plain. Nothing in this world can be accomplished without self-dedication and preparation, and all self-dedication and preparation entails sacrifice. There is no such thing in created nature as a short cut, unless knowledge of one of the eternal rules by which nature operates can be called a short cut. For everything in life there is a price, and every man is called upon to pay it. For the finest things of all, the highest price is demanded. And the highest price of all is asked from the man who aspires to inspire and lead his fellows: He must first prove his ability to lead himself, to give up those lesser and inferior objects which his baser nature desires and to set himself sternly and doggedly to the pursuit of those more difficult aims to which he feels himself dedicated. Unless he can do this, he can never hope to reach the end of his pilgrimage. "*Per ardua ad astra.*"

A young poet, slain untimely in battle, expressed this necessity of the higher nature seeking to fulfil itself in lines which, written a few weeks before his own death in the Great War, derived their inspiration not from Lent but from its biblical counterpart, the dedication of the infant Samuel—

With parted lips and outstretched hands
And listening ears Thy servant stands:
Call Thou early, call Thou late,
To Thy great service dedicate.

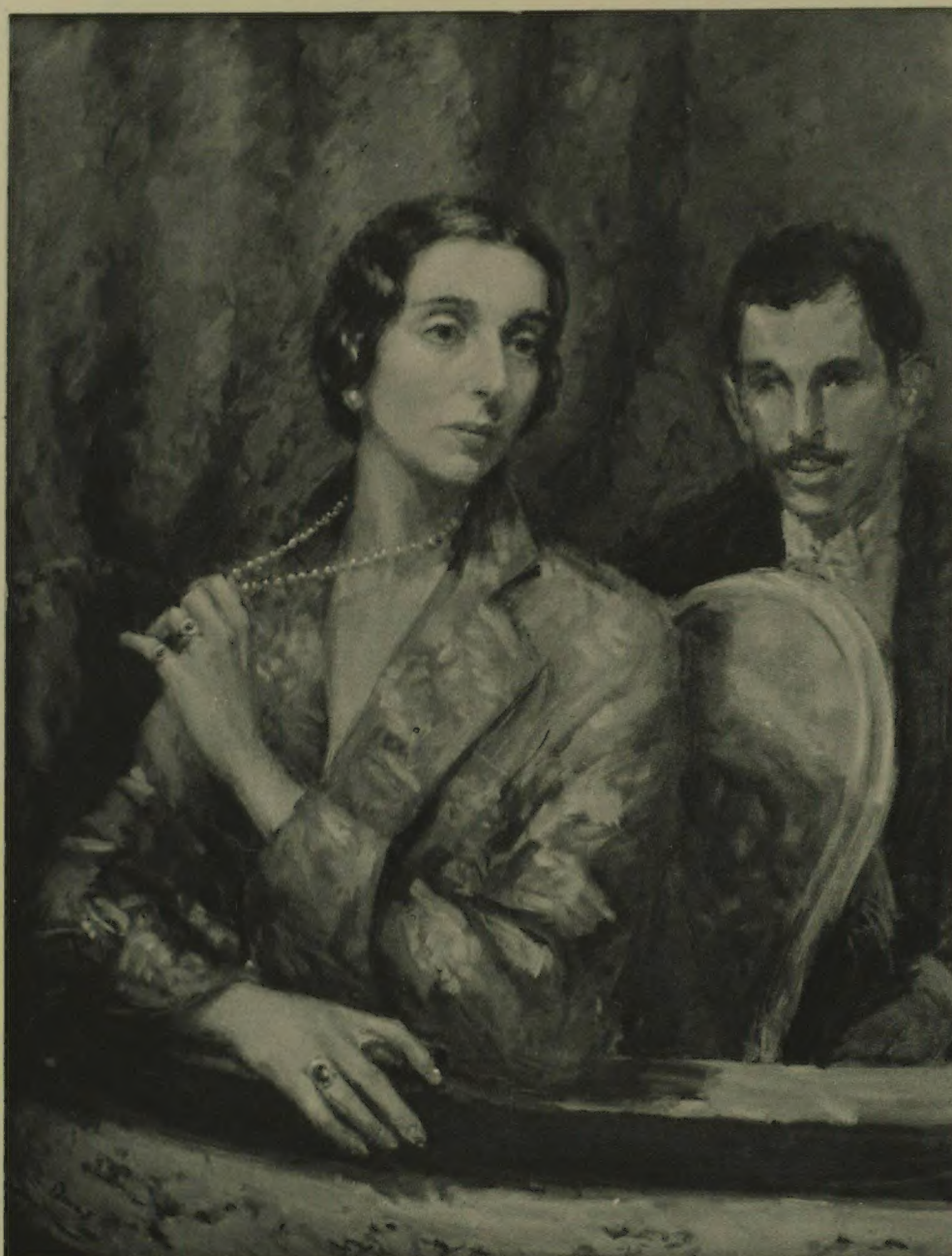
That period of silent contemplation and waiting is the most valuable and perhaps the happiest of a good man's life. He sojourns in the wilderness for a season that he may find quietness of spirit, and afterwards, in the heat of the battle, falls back on that recollected

tranquillity as though on an impregnable fortress. So the dictator Cromwell, engaged in his heroic and exacting task of saving the body and soul of England, must have looked back to those earlier days of solitude and contemplation, when in the brooding quiet of the fenland he wrestled for his own soul and unconsciously prepared himself for his future task. Every countryman who works in the fields alone will know what I mean. To a townsman the meaning of the lesson is perhaps harder.

to them as closely as possible in the ordering of his own life. To keep Lent is to honour a great spiritual law in due and regular season; it is by conformity to such that the stars keep their course and the tides perform their serene and eternal purposes.

It is very curious how all the great rules of the Christian Churches, attacked and derided by the reforming intelligentsia of the last fifteen decades,

are proving in the light of practical and bitter experience, not sham but bare truth. Many of them, in new forms, are being put forward by our later-day "progressives" as the solution of the very ills their predecessors brought about. One of the oldest of all, the Confessional, which half the Christian world itself rejected, has been resurrected in the form of psycho-analysis as the cure for minds twisted by the subconscious recollection of early "guilt" or fear. And to-day, a world denuded of absolute faith by the destructive criticism of the rationalists, is turning in hysterical despair to the quack religions of the new tyrants—the dictators of the united front and the blood bath who enthrone the worship of a material and exclusive state or class in the seat of a spiritual and catholic deity. For man cannot live without faith: the tempests and avalanches that beset his path are too terrible for him to endure without the consolation of some greater strength derived from something that he feels to be more enduring than himself. Only in very rare periods of human history—the high peaks of our successive civilisations—when some small section of mankind has been enabled to live under a highly artificial and deceptive state of security, have human creatures been able to dispense with religion. Such were the endowed University dons and the dividend-supported men of higher education of the late Victorian and Edwardian eras, who, entrenched in their studies and seemingly immune from almost all the ordinary ills the flesh is heir to, evolved an intellectual philosophy which, however well suited it may have been to the comfortable life of the Common Room and the Woodstock Road, was singularly ill-fitted to the rough and uncertain lot of the great bulk of mankind. It was little short of a universal tragedy that the promulgation of that meagre and comfortless creed of the higher intelligence should have coincided with the establishment



A MODERN "CONVERSATION PIECE" WITH THE THEATRE AS A SETTING: "LORD AND LADY HAMBLETON"—ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING PICTURES IN THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS BY ANTHONY DEVAS.

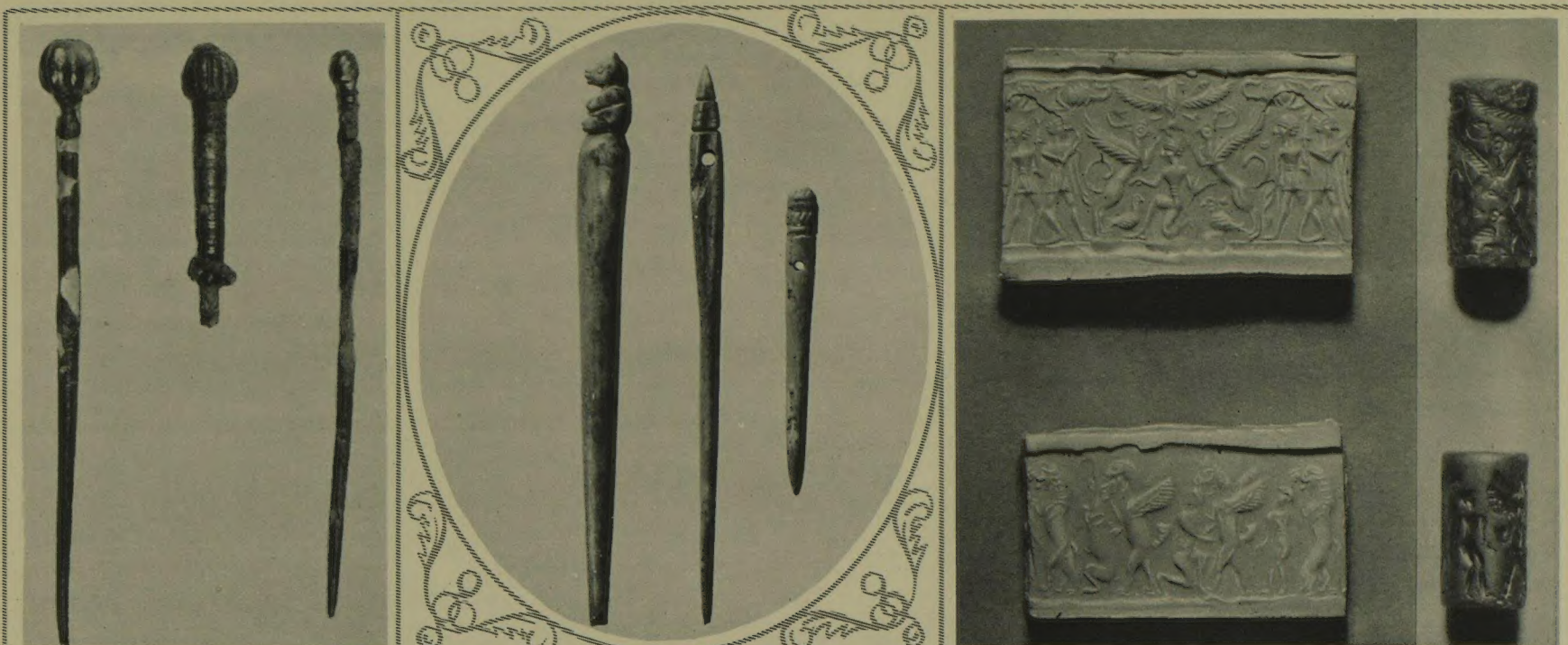
An unusual portrait of Lady Hambleton, who was recently appointed a Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty the Queen, is one of the most interesting pictures in Mr. Anthony Devas's exhibition at the Wildenstein Galleries. Instead of an ordinary posed portrait, Lady Hambleton is painted with Lord Hambleton in a box at the theatre. Lord Hambleton has lent this picture to the exhibition and also another "conversation piece," a scene at a studio party in which well-known figures of London's art world can be recognised. Mr. Devas is one of the few present-day artists to paint these modern versions of the classic "conversation piece" which English eighteenth-century painters did so well.

The practice of keeping Lent provides a lightning conductor against self-indulgence. It does more. It provides a winter when the body and soul lie fallow, and when nature unhampered can perform her healing and restorative faculties. We are subject from the hour of our conception to the processes of change, of birth, growth, decay and renovation, and everyone of us must inevitably undergo them. The happiest being is he who most willingly submits himself to those laws and who, comprehending their secret, assists their working by conforming

of a University-controlled system of State education and the spread of cheap, popular reading. For it was so enabled to go out from the rich man's study, from which it could never otherwise have emerged, and insinuate itself in the poor man's cottage and tenement. By doing so it robbed him of that inner faith and sense of spiritual security which alone can stand between a man and craven despair in the hour of his adversity. The whole world to-day is stirring feverishly in its search for that lost certainty of soul.

INCLUDING A "TRINITY" OF THE 2ND MILLENNIUM B.C.: SYRIAN RELICS.

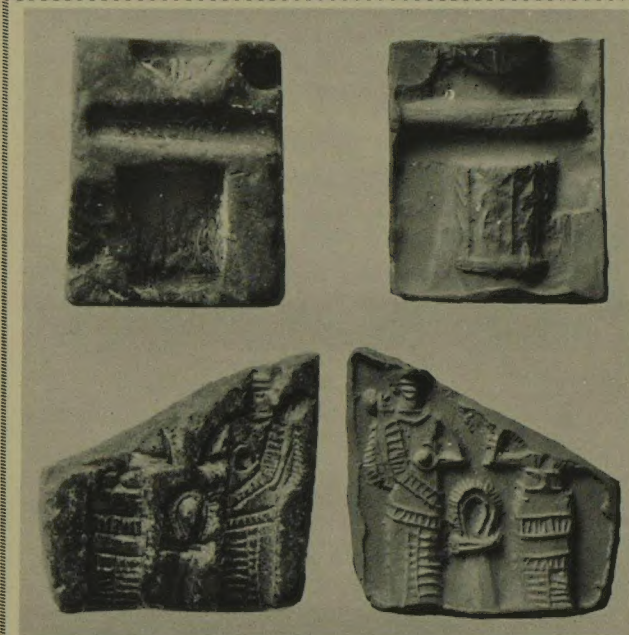
PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. (SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 518.)



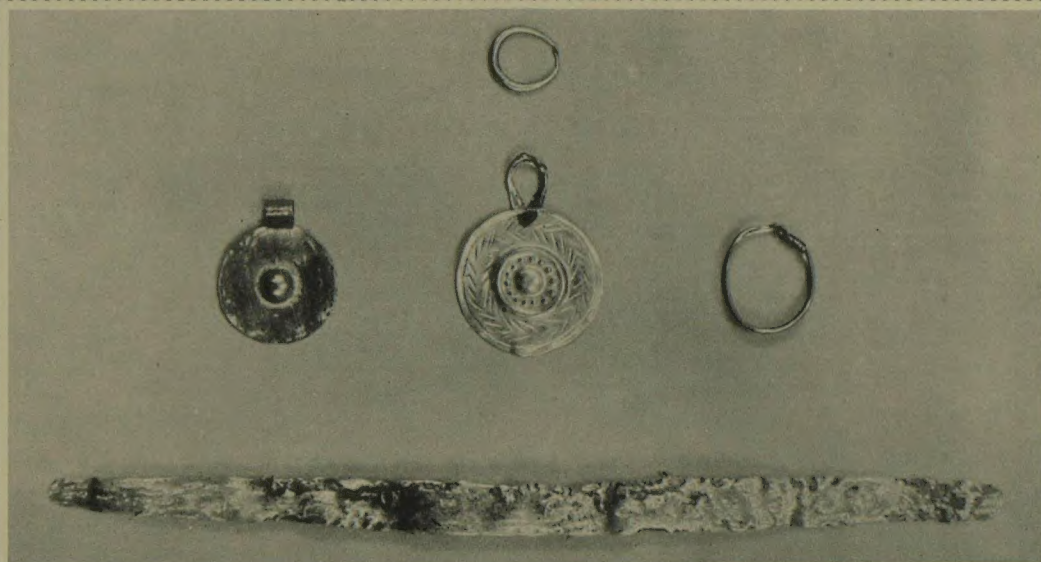
9. COPPER PINS WITH FLUTED HEADS MADE ABOUT 1400 B.C.: EXAMPLES FROM AN ABUNDANCE OF VOTIVE OFFERINGS FOUND IN GRAVES OF THAT PERIOD.

10. SURMOUNTED BY A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED MODEL OF A BEAR: A BONE PIN (LEFT) OF ABOUT 2700 B.C., WITH TWO EXAMPLES FROM A NUMBER OF OTHERS FOUND, RANGING IN DATE FROM 2500 TO 1400 B.C.

11. TWO HEMATITE CYLINDER SEALS (RIGHT) OF ABOUT 1400 B.C., WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE IMPRESSIONS: (UPPER) MEN IN SHORT TUNICS WITH WINGED GRIFFINS, A VULTURE, SCORPIONS, AND TWO DOVES; (LOWER) WINGED MONSTERS, LION, ANTELOPE, AND TWO MEN. (TOP SEAL, 1½ IN. HIGH.)



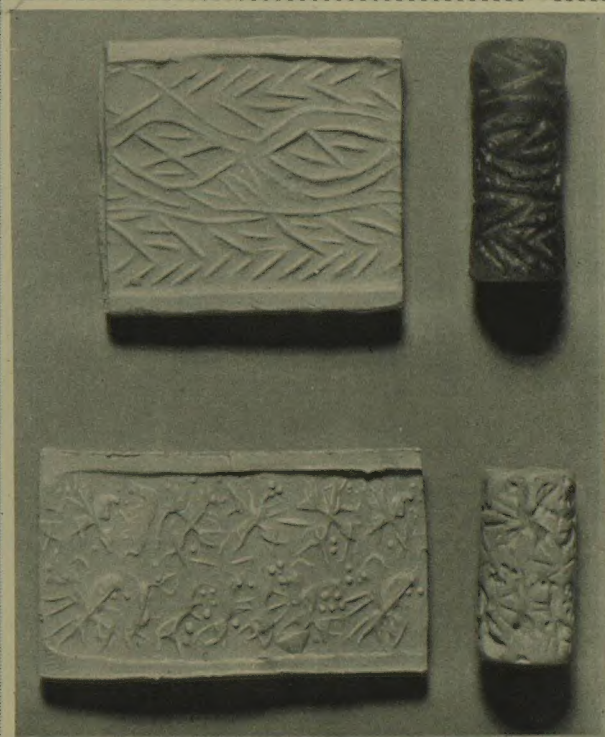
12. A SYRIAN "TRINITY": TWO JEWELLERS' MOULDS (LEFT) AND CASTS MADE FROM THEM (RIGHT), THE LOWER EXAMPLE REPRESENTING A GODDESS SUCKLING A SWADDLED CHILD, WITH ANOTHER FIGURE, PROBABLY A GOD, AND AN ANKH-LIKE SYMBOL.



13. SHOWING AN ELECTRUM MEDAL OR PENDANT (IN THE CENTRE) WORN BY THE WARRIOR WHO OWNED THE BATTLE-AXE ILLUSTRATED IN FIG. 2 ON PAGE 518: A GROUP OF ORNAMENTS INCLUDING GOLD EAR-RINGS, ANOTHER PENDANT, AND A FILLET FOR BINDING THE HAIR (BELOW).



14. MINIATURE OBJECTS FROM CHAGAR BAZAR SHOWING REMARKABLE DEXTERITY ON SO SMALL A SCALE, ESPECIALLY THREE FAÏENCE PIECES IN THE TOP ROW—A MODEL OF A SHEEP (SECOND FROM LEFT) LESS THAN HALF AN INCH LONG, A DEMON'S HEAD (THE BABYLONIAN PUZUZU), AND A LION. (HERE SHOWN ENLARGED.)



15. SHOWING SUMERIAN INFLUENCE: TWO CYLINDER SEALS (RIGHT) WITH THEIR IMPRESSIONS—(UPPER) AN ALABASTER EXAMPLE FROM GERMAYIR OF C. 3200 B.C.; (LOWER) A SHELL-MADE SPECIMEN FROM THE SECOND CITY OF CHAGAR BAZAR OF C. 2500 B.C.

In his article on page 518, which these photographs illustrate, Mr. Mallowan mentions that the medal in the centre of Fig. 13 resembles gold pendants of the thirteenth century B.C. from Mari on the Euphrates, illustrated in our issue of October 31, 1936 (page 760).—The upper cylinder seal in Fig. 11 is in the style of the Kirkuk cylinders, generally dated to about 1500 B.C. Regarding the lower one, with a design of winged monsters, men, lion, and antelope, Mr. Mallowan says

that it "heralds the approach of motifs which became common in Assyria several hundred years later."—On Fig. 12 he writes: "Note especially the lower mould, made of diorite and probably intended for casting lead plaques, representing a trinity including a god (?), and a goddess suckling a swaddled child. Between them is a Syrian version of the Egyptian *crux ansata*."—In Fig. 15 the lower seal has heraldic figures of crossed lions and antelopes.

HONOURABLE ORNITHOLOGICAL TEARS—AND TRIUMPHS.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"SORROWS AND JOYS OF A NEW ZEALAND NATURALIST": By H. GUTHRIE-SMITH.*

(PUBLISHED BY A. H. AND A. W. REED.)

COOK, the navigator, is as a spreader of plague to our New Zealand naturalist, the sower of seeds of death in the "large high lying land" Tasman had glimpsed a century and more before. As a sheep farmer, he has compelled himself to accept the conditions of his mortal span, but bitterly, sincerely, sarcastically, and as a learned student of biological changes, he resents the fact that there dawned a period he deplores, years in which it became evident that New Zealand was rapidly becoming "little better than a home for white men"! He is convinced, in fact, that "the ravaging energy of the Anglo-Saxon breed . . . has accomplished the ruin of a Fauna and a Flora unique in the world."

His scorn is for the explorers and the exploiters: for the former not so much because they broke fresh ground, but because the soil was by no means all they broke; for the latter because they cared not what they did so long as there was cash reward.

Cook is his Dominion Enemy Number 1, and by the side of the sailor are Banks and Solander; the three of them answering the accusation that they did willingly or unwittingly graft their native normalities on to those of the untutored aborigines, enterprisers that brought to fruition "Luther Burbank" sports which he deems as eccentric as the spineless cactus—and of far less consequence.

It is chiefly a matter of the importation of immigrants and stowaways over a considerable and calculable number of generations—weed seeds; and other "vegetative aliens" from the fodder and bedding of beasts and the clothes and gear of investigators; pigs who reverted to the wild state, although relished by the local gourmand; mischievously or mercenarily destructive deer, rabbits, opossum, foreign birds, weasels, stoats, ferrets; the flea (*Pulex irritans*)—*e pakeha nohi nohi*—"the little stranger"—and, above all, rats, fecund rats, grey and old English black, robbers deflowering the woods and the forests.

Rats: a curse from the beginning. "At Ship Cove the famous Whitby-built barque was careened, and then if not before, must the old English black rat (*mus rattus*) have issued from its long confinement on board ship. It was immediately after the date of Cook's first voyage that in Europe the grey rat rapidly dominated and very soon destroyed the older established breed; when Cook left England, the black rat was in possession of the British Isles. Most unlikely it is that even had the two species boarded together in port such a cockleshell as the 'Endeavour,' *mus rattus* would have survived the companionship of his more savage congener. It is certain at any rate that the old English rat did arrive and that it had overrun New Zealand before the appearance of its grey cousin."

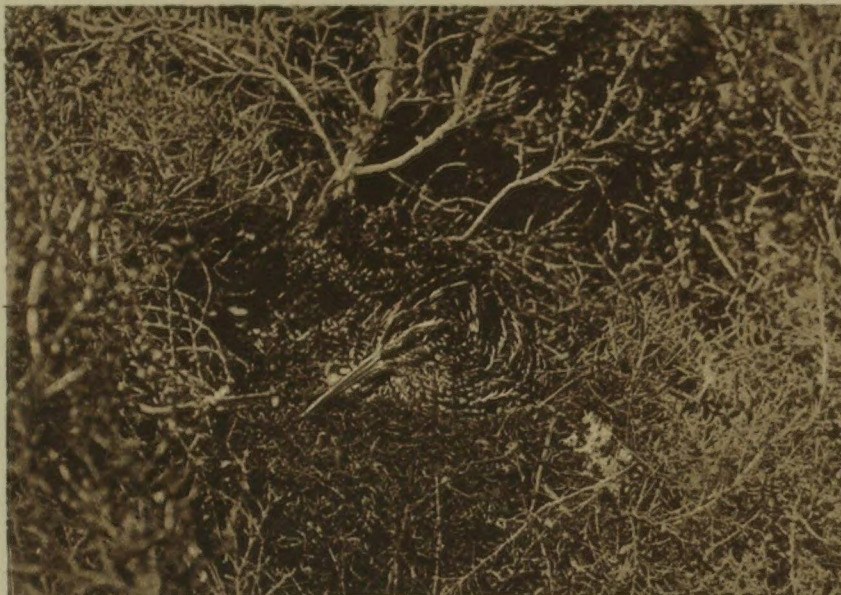
After that, the best the writer can record of the wanderer is that Cook's geese disappeared into the blue—unconcerned that they disgraced a pioneer cargo; that his goats were slaughtered by the Maoris, with, probably, the two ewes and the ram; that his fowls failed, thanks to the Weka, the most expert egg-thief in the world; and, a point in his favour, that he found a means of mitigating, if not banishing, the scourge of scurvy. "By his discovery of a primitive 'beer,' for which Cook was awarded the medal of the Royal Society, the health of the crews was further assured." Ingredients of the brew were small branches of the spruce and tea plants, molasses, and "a little grounds of beer or yeast if you have it."

After Cook, sealers trading exclusively with China, as the only market; and whalers, with their pigs, goats and rabbits multiplying as fast as an adding machine skilfully tapped, and with the first dogs, Bobs and Besses who went back to the wild long before Jack London thought of such doings, and killed numberless ground birds unaccustomed to danger for so many aons that they were lost when conditions altered. "Disuse had in some species resulted in an almost entire absence of wings, in others atrophy of the muscles precluded flight. Many again, though able to fly, took flight unwillingly. In others progress through the air was a brief, feeble flutter."

Then adventurous ships' crews—and the cat, also soon to declare against domesticity; and the missionaries, with sheep, horses and cattle, bird-dislodging ploughs, a mighty diligence in distributing "drupes and pips of fruit-trees, scraps of pot herbs," and, in justice, so most will agree, creating "gardens stocked with the dear well-remembered

wild flowers and fruits of the distant Homeland—sweet briar, perrywinkle, and blackberry."

Next, settlers. "Twenty million acres were purchased or thought to have been purchased for £9000 in goods—strange goods some of them—Jew's harps, sealing wax, pocket-handkerchiefs, red nightcaps," such nightcaps as that which, worn with spectacles, by Marsden, so impressed Mowhenna during Cruises's Hokianga expedition that, naming the present he would most like, he cited these very "fitments," as "they must be the insignalia of a very great man in England." The clearing of the forests for farms and farm-houses called for fires. Once again, the avifauna suffered. "The flames themselves, the clouds of dense, low blown, acrid, choking, stupefying smoke proved fatal on a vast scale to ground bird species unable to fly, and hardly less so to those that take wing reluctantly and do not willingly rise a second time. In the shrubby undergrowth feathering mountain gorges, in patches of woodland covering sunless southern-facing hollows, the smaller birds of normal wing power



PROBABLY UNABLE TO FLY, AND RELYING ON CONCEALMENT FOR SAFETY: NEW ZEALAND SNIPE.

Gallinago aucklandica much resembles the common Snipe of the Old Country, except that the legs are pale yellow. "Although it is impossible to swear that the breed has altogether lost its power of flight, it is nevertheless so highly probable that the assertion can be safely hazarded; for centuries it cannot have been necessary and the little fellows have now become ground birds so completely that I cannot imagine an occasion arising to make the habit needful. They trust to concealment, not to flight."



"PROBABLY DILATORY": WANDERING ALBATROSS COURTING ON THE MOORS OF THE ANTIPODES ISLANDS, THEIR BREEDING-GROUND.

"Really to know the Albatross with its probably dilatory courtship, its probably tardy incubation, its infrequent change during the breeding season of brooding bird for brooding bird; really to comprehend the feeding processes, the visits of old birds to their big nestlings, the endearments of parent and chick, the final meeting after weeks or months of absence, would furnish tasks for a conscientious year."

also perished in multitudes." Afterwards, "Cry 'Havoc'" —the gold rushes of the 'sixties: more desecration of the fastnesses, more terrors for winged and earth-bound life.

Still later, the acclimatisation craze, a desire to transform the old New Zealand into a "Cockneyfied Britain." "Many of the importations were ludicrous or futile"—trout may be excepted. "There were shipments of Robin Redbreasts of one sex only, of migrants like the Nightingale. Sparrows and Hedge Sparrows were classed together. . . . To cope with the rabbit pest, the Arctic fox was to be liberated, the skins to become an asset to the Colony: 'as it could have known nothing of lambs in its polar haunts, it would not relish mutton in New Zealand.'" This while billhook and slasher and flames were razing the forest for shacks and crops and grazing grounds of problematical worth.

So much for the jeremiad, the lamentation of the devout lover of Nature untamed and unmenaced. All, knowing the glories and the prosperity of modern New Zealand, will not weep the "honourable ornithological tears" of Mr. Guthrie-Smith, but all will recognise his utter sincerity in his Sorrows, understand it in greater or less degree, and respect it.

As to his Joys, there can be no question: They will be accepted with enthusiasm; and envy will be born. Indulgence in his life's hobby has brought hard-lying, as the seaman has it, nights in reeking, smelling hovels, days of soakings and foot-soreness, hours of cramping waiting and watching by hides and in the undergrowth and the tree-tops, moments of peril and of painful concentration; but, as compensation, there have been thrills a-plenty.

The awkwardness of "blinds," the treacheries of slippery, loosely-surfaced climbs, the vagaries of climate, the elusiveness of the quarry, caprices of the camera, have been neutralised by the sheer elation of success; fleeting often enough, but success. Witness certain observations made—aliens and autochthones with sunlight and space for all; the Pied Stilt, most decorously feigning death after the manner of its kind, but roused to crude recovery by the drive and dive and swoop of Inland Terns; Lizards and Petrels sitting together on Triad Island, sharing in amity the guardianship of the latter's egg; the Wrybill, bird of the bifurcated stream, its nesting grounds guarded by rapid water; the Inland Tern, pugnacious enough to attack the cap, darting its bill through the cloth, but not breaking the scalp beneath; the Blackback, murderer of chicks; burrowing and cranny-loving Kiwi, Petrel, and Penguin whose breeding habits none but the radiologist could hope to see; the breeding grounds of the Winter Petrel, an egg deposited wherever there was rooin; Snipe who appear to have lost the art of flight and trust to concealment when safety-first is the thought; Ground Larks; the Wandering Albatross walking on the moors with wings erect and fully stretched; the nest of the Bush Canary, one, at least, forty-seven feet from the forest floor; burrows of the Troglodytic Petrel; the puzzle of the white-crowned Tern; the nest of the Blackbill—a meagrely furnished affair, completed by the cock days after the full clutch has been laid: the fresh material is "carefully dropped from a foot or two above on to her back; thence, gripping it with her bill, she slides it off right or left as may be required and safely tucks it beneath her."

And much more. Credit the evidence, of a quotation concerning the Blackbilled Gull—and plead not "eggshell innocence."

"The first-laid egg is truly the heart of the community. It is the centre from which life radiates. There, as though in defence of it, camp propinquent the egg-owners of slightly later date; next to these, birds with completed nests, then those with half-, with quarter-built structures. Then come pairs guarding unlined sand cups, and outer-

most of all—dilatory, dilettante—possessors of mere scrapes. The breeding area grows in fact by accretion, divaricates from the centre outwards. When therefore panic occurs, impulse is of exterior origin. The edges of the gullery first rotate, the birds with least to lose first quitting the earth. During penetration to the heart of things, it proceeds to arouse in turn each ring of the community, primarily the holders of ground only cupped, then the possessors of quarter- and half-built nests, then those just about to lay, then at length the incubating birds, latest of all by fractions of a second the matriarch, the owner of the primal egg. Again in the swift subsidence of the assemblage's alarm that brown inaugural egg shows up once more as central fact. Money speaks.

Instantly almost, instinctively, the sense of values obtrudes itself on the wildly inchoate horde. A partially incubated egg is worth more than an egg, an egg is worth more than a nest, a well-lined nest is worth more than one partially built, a cupped beginning is worth more than a scrape in the sand. Primarily, therefore, the birds fall soonest and thickest to the centre—to the loadstone egg—the hub of their little world."

After that, who will suggest that the "Sorrows and Joys of a New Zealand Naturalist" are not worth sharing? Should there be one such, he can be assured that Mr. Guthrie-Smith's last work (unhappily) will enthrall him—even if he does not know a Merganser from a Mohawk!

E. H. G.

*"Sorrows and Joys of a New Zealand Naturalist." By H. Guthrie-Smith, Author of "Tutira, the Story of a New Zealand Sheep Station," etc. (A. H. and A. W. Reed, 33, Jetty Street, Dunedin, and 182, Wakefield Street, Wellington, New Zealand; 1935.)

THE KING IN KENNINGTON: A SEXCENTENARY VISIT TO DUCHY ESTATES.



A DEPARTURE FROM THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME: THE KING STOPS HIS CAR IN KENNINGTON ROAD AT THE WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY HEADQUARTERS AND SPEAKS TO SOME OF THE 370 CHILDREN GATHERED OUTSIDE.



THE KING PLANTS A CRAB-APPLE TREE AT DENNY CRESCENT ON THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL ESTATE: COMMEMORATING THE 600TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DUCHY'S CHARTER GRANTED BY EDWARD III. TO THE BLACK PRINCE.

The King's first visit to Duchy of Cornwall property took place on the 600th anniversary of the day when Edward III. granted the Duchy's charter, on March 17, 1337, and made his son, Edward the Black Prince, Duke of Cornwall. King George drove from Buckingham Palace to the Manor of Kennington, the Duchy estate in south-east London, on which of late years so much has been done, under royal direction, to improve housing conditions. His Majesty was welcomed everywhere by enthusiastic crowds. He first visited King George's House, Stockwell, a home for working boys, and the, Christchurch Boys' Club. Then, while



THE KING'S FIRST VISIT TO DUCHY OF CORNWALL PROPERTY: HIS MAJESTY STANDS UNDER A DECORATED ARCH AT DENNY CRESCENT WHILE SEVENTY-FIVE SENIOR TENANTS FILE PAST—ONE OF THE WOMEN DROPPING A CURTSEY.

driving along Kennington Road, he departed from the official programme by stopping his car outside the offices of the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, and delighted 370 children assembled there by getting out to speak to them. Next he proceeded to Duchy buildings at Denny Crescent, where he planted a crab-apple tree in the courtyard, and seventy-five senior tenants filed past him. Later, he visited the Old Tenants' Hostel in Newburn Street, where he greeted Duchy pensioners. The tour ended with a call at Duchy premises in Aquinas Street, where children spontaneously sang the National Anthem.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

NOW that the curtain is about to rise on the great political transformation scene in India, the future status of the Indian Civil Service becomes (or, rather, has for some time become) a matter of vital urgency, both to its present members and to those who will enter it hereafter. These latter, of course, are not so much concerned about conditions in the past as with those that will prevail in the years to come. Never having known the former days, they will not find changes so drastic as will some of the older men. Whatever may be in store for this great service, however, one thing is certain, that India has reached a momentous turning-point in her history, and it is essential, both in her own interests and in those of the Empire generally, that Great Britain should send out the best men that can be found to help in guiding the destiny of that vast and varied sub-continent, to which British leadership has given a national unity it has never known before.

What India has to offer to-day to our young men of intellect and ambition, eager to serve the Imperial cause and to lead a satisfying and progressive life, is fully and authoritatively set forth in "THE I.C.S.": The Indian Civil Service. By Sir Edward Blunt. With Foreword by Lord Hailey (Faber; 8s. 6d.). The task of exposition could not have been placed in better hands. As Lord Hailey (ex-Governor of the Punjab and later of the United Provinces) says in his introduction: "Sir Edward Blunt has been able to draw on a long experience in one of the largest provinces in India; all the more valuable for this purpose, because his career embraced not only district charges, but a wide range of other service in settlement, census and secretariat posts, added to an intimate acquaintance with the working of a provincial legislative council." When he retired from the I.C.S. two years ago, Sir Edward was Finance Member of the United Provinces Executive Council.

His object has been to explain to the British reader who has no personal knowledge of India the nature of the work which the Civil Servant in India does, and the way in which he does it. On three points, in particular, he declares that his own opinion is fixed: "Firstly, that the I.C.S. has never had a greater chance of doing valuable work both for India and England than it has now; secondly, that if anybody can make the new Constitution succeed, it is the I.C.S.; but, thirdly, the quality of the British element in the I.C.S. must remain as high as it has been in the past—all the more so, that the quantity of that element is being reduced. And the civilian's security is as complete as forethought can make it. . . . The scope of the book can be described briefly. The second and third chapters are historical: so is the fourth, but it includes an account of the present as well as the past. The next eleven chapters describe various phases of the civilian's work and life. The last is an estimate of the future. The book is, as it were, an album of photographs of the service at different ages and in different poses."

This volume will be invaluable to undergraduates and others pondering their future career, as well as to their parents and mentors. There should be such books on every calling, though it would need the pen of a Kipling or a Somerset Maugham to present a dramatic picture of the eastern scene. I remember that when I was at Cambridge, in the 'nineties, and thinking over what I should do afterwards, I had the very vaguest notions of the actual details of life and work in the various professions and occupations to be considered. One of my friends, who decided on the I.C.S., seemed to me like a man bound on a

voyage of adventure to some new planet. Ultimately he became a judge and on retirement returned to England and entered Parliament; but as to the earlier steps by which he climbed the ladder of promotion in India I am still somewhat hazy. Enlightened by Sir Edward Blunt's book, however, I can now better visualise the process. Especially illuminating are the chapters on District Administration and the Training of the Young Civilian at Home and in India. Among other things, it is mentioned that the new Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, intends to increase the District Officer's opportunities for touring and camping in his territory, so as to know the people better.

In these chapters Sir Edward draws occasionally on his own experiences to tell an amusing anecdote. In such passages his book is not without an element of humour, and I am sure my friend who rose to the Bench would appreciate a sly dig at his own department of the service. Sir Edward has been explaining that after some five or six years the civilian has to choose between remaining in the executive branch or being transferred to the judiciary. "If he remains an executive officer [we read], he will have the chance of running up the direct scale to membership of the board of revenue; or he may be caught up into Simla, where he may possibly rise to a membership of the Governor-General's executive council, or even to a governorship. If, however, he elects the judicial branch, then he

By the time a future recruit to the I.C.S. reaches India, the transition stage will be well advanced. "The new civilian [we read] will find himself in the company of men who have already learnt the tricks of the new trade, who have already adapted themselves to the new conditions, and who can both show him the tricks and teach him adaptability. He will, indeed, learn from them to praise old times; for in India, more than any other country, it is the habit of man to look on the present as good, the past as better, and the future as bound to be bad. He will also learn from them to assert, long and loud, that the service is going to the dogs; but he, like them, will take care that the service never gets there. . . . Meanwhile, let him count the blessings as well as the misfortunes of the present in which he lives. He need no longer fear the scourges of malaria, cholera, and other similar diseases. . . . The improvement in communications has brought him much closer to his people at home; as a result of the passage concessions, he is able to take leave much more frequently. And the sport of India will remain unaffected by any constitutional change."

At the end of his book Sir Edward adds a short appendix on Burma (henceforth separated from India), a glossary of Indian words, and a valuable bibliography.

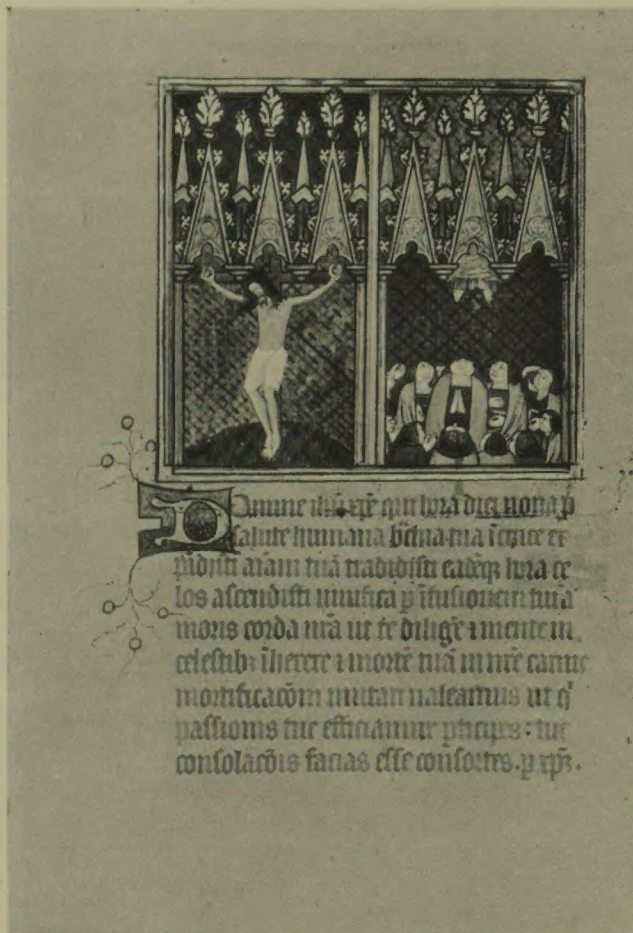
The whole work is indispensable to the student of modern India.

Very different is the view of the Indian scene offered in "PEASANT AND PRINCE." By Glorney Bolton. With eight Portraits (Routledge; 12s. 6d.). On the title-page, but not on the title-page, appears the subtitle—Modern India on the Eve of the New Reforms. I gather that the author is on the side of the peasant, but no prefatory information is vouchsafed as to his purpose and point of view, or his special qualifications for handling the subject. If Mr. Bolton has had a long experience of India (I have discovered elsewhere that he is a well-known journalist in India), mention of the fact would have added weight to his opinions, some of them provocative, censorious, and highly controversial. He divides his work into five sections, with symbolic headings. Under "Excellency" we get biographical studies of four Viceroys—Lords Reading, Irwin (now Halifax), Willingdon, and Linlithgow;

and under "His Highness" several Indian Princes are similarly treated. The next section—"Governing Class"—includes a chapter on the Aga Khan, entitled "Mecca and Newmarket." Then comes a section called "Convict," largely concerned with appreciations of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. The book contains some ironical criticism and disparagement of British action, in India and elsewhere.

The author's method of presentment runs on modernist lines. Thus each chapter opens, as in a novel, with some catchy phrase or descriptive glimpse, such as "A launch raced towards Ballard Pier"; or, "Rolls Royce cars cruise through the crowded streets of Hyderabad"; or, "The wide hall of the Palais Electoral in Geneva was more than half empty"; or, "The clocks of Rome were striking six when a flunkey opened a door within the Villa Venezia . . ."; or, "Three Englishmen drove into Saarbrücken a few days before the Nazi elections of March, 1936." The last three examples, one of which leads up to Mr. Gandhi's interview with Signor Mussolini, indicate that Mr. Glorney Bolton does not confine his remarks to India. He ranges at large, in fact, over world politics generally, and amid these bewildering divagations it is a little difficult to catch his main drift. A clue to his attitude towards Indian affairs may perhaps be found

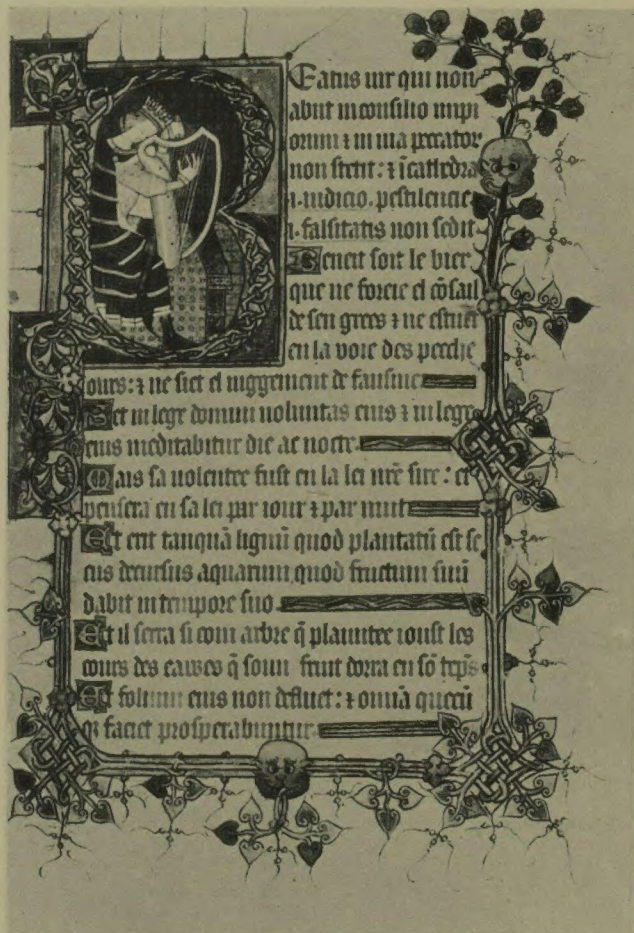
[Continued on page 556.]



A FOURTEENTH-CENTURY PSALTER WITH ENGLISH ILLUMINATIONS PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM: A CRUCIFIXION AND AN ASCENSION IN A WORK WHICH IS CONNECTED WITH THE DIOCESE OF DURHAM.

A group of friends of the late Dr. M. R. James, successively Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and of Eton, recently presented to the British Museum (of which Dr. James was a trustee) a newly-discovered illuminated Psalter of the fourteenth century. This Psalter is of considerable interest, for its eight illuminations are apparently by the same hand as the Egerton "Genesis," while the Calendar and Litany connect it clearly with the diocese of Durham. This supplies proof of a suggestion put forward by Dr. James that the Egerton "Genesis" is English work.

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ILLUMINATIONS IN THE FOURTEENTH-CENTURY PSALTER PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM: WORK BY AN ARTIST WHO WAS PROBABLY ENGLISH, AND EXECUTED THE ILLUMINATIONS IN THE EGERTON "GENESIS."

may end up in the High Court as a puisne judge; where—according to the view generally accepted by executive officers, but probably libellous—he will draw a large salary, do little work, and enjoy two months' vacation a year."

Regarding the personal relations between British officials and Indians—a matter of great importance in future co-operation—Sir Edward is optimistic, and adduces many instances of friendship between political opponents. There has been prejudice and distrust on both sides, but, as a result of the reforms, "the door of understanding has now been opened in the wall of mutual ignorance and social exclusiveness which formerly divided the two races." Indicating the general situation under the new régime he says: "The rights and legitimate interests of the civilian of the future are no less safe, possibly safer, under the new Constitution than they were under the old. It is true that the position of the civilian of the future will differ considerably from that of his predecessor of twenty years ago. Where his predecessor took action, he must ask for orders: where his predecessor gave orders, he must advise. 'The civilian who used to serve by ruling, must learn to rule by serving.' He will be, in short, in the same position as the Brahman Ministers of old Aryan kings, or as the Peshwas of the Maratha rajahs. But they made history, and so will he."

MADRID IN THE FIGHTING LINE: IN THE INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE'S SECTOR.



authorities to obtain French nationalisation papers for them as a reward. The British contingent of the Brigade is apparently represented by the "Saklatvala" battalion (named after the Indian who was at one time Communist M.P. for Battersea), according to the reports of some prisoners taken not long ago by General Franco's forces. A statement issued by the Lancashire Committee of the Communist Party pointed out that over a hundred men had gone from Lancashire to serve in the International Brigade. The Brigade seems to have repeatedly given a very good account of itself, and, notably, played a large part in stopping the last of General Franco's offensives against Madrid. One account said that only 80 men survived out of the 650 in the British battalion after this battle.

THE DEFENCE OF MADRID: A TRENCH DUG BY THE INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE IN A ROAD THROUGH A WELL-TO-DO SUBURB NEAR THE UNIVERSITY CITY.

THE "International Brigade" has played a prominent part in the defence of Madrid. It consists of anti-Fascists from all over Europe. It was formerly commanded by General Kléber, the "Saviour of Madrid," who was of French-Canadian extraction and had experience of organising Communist forces in Germany and China. Less, however, has been heard of General Kléber recently. The Brigade is stated to be composed of French, Germans, Poles, Italians, and British. It includes not a few veterans of the Great War. The Germans and the Italians are, of course, anti-Fascist exiles. Many of the latter, it is alleged, have been induced to volunteer for service in Spain by the promises of French Left Wing

[Continued above on right.]



THE INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE IN THE DESOLATE OUTSKIRTS OF MADRID: TWO MEN OF THIS FAMOUS VOLUNTEER FORCE, WHICH INCLUDES THE ENGLISH "SAKLATVALA" BATTALION, SQUATTING BESIDE A BARRICADE.

MADRID IN THE FIGHTING LINE: AERIAL VIEWS OF A "STRAFE", PUBLIC GARDENS SCARRED WITH TRENCHES AND SHELLHOLES.

GENERAL FRANCO'S troops first appeared in front of Madrid on November 5 of last year, and soon shells began to fall in the city. Since then the inhabitants have had to endure practically continuous aerial bombardment and shelling—over four months of horror and devastation. As long ago as January it was estimated that Madrid had suffered thirty-three aerial bombardments in ten weeks, representing a total of some fifty tons of high explosive, and vast quantities of incendiary bombs. Many thousands of the inhabitants have now been evacuated. Those who remain are threatened with serious food shortage, if not actual starvation. On at least four occasions the fall of Madrid has seemed to be only a matter of hours. The most recent was the attack by General Franco's forces from the north-east against the communications

(Continued opposite.)

MADRID BEING "STRAFE" : AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CITY, WHICH HAS ENDURED PRACTICALLY CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT FROM THE AIR AND BY SHELLING, FOR OVER FOUR MONTHS; VEILED BY CLOUDS OF SMOKE FROM NUMEROUS FIRING.



of the defenders. General Quipo de Llano, General Franco's famous broadcaster, repeatedly declared "We shall be in Madrid on the 15th." More recently, however, came the news, that the offensive had collapsed before vigorous Government counter-attacks supported by strong air action. Two of our illustrations show the western fringes of Madrid, which has been practically in the front line since November. They show clearly the characteristic signs of communication trenches, and groups of shell-holes. It must be admitted, however, that the houses seem to have suffered but little. The University City, the salient held by General Franco's advanced forces, and the scene of much bitter fighting, lies a short distance to the north of the Model Prison. Further mines are reported to have been exploded here, by Government forces, as we go to press.

THE WESTERN EDGE OF MADRID FROM THE AIR: THE NORTH STATION; WITH THE MANZANARES BELOW IT, AND A PART OF THE CASA DEL CAMPO (LOWER RIGHT CORNER); THE BURNT-OUT MONTANA BARRACKS (ABOVE); AND TRENCHES ON THE SLOPES BELOW THIS.



MADRID IN THE FIGHTING LINE: AN AERIAL PANORAMA (LOOKING EASTWARD) OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PART OF THE CITY—JUST TO THE SOUTH OF THE SALIENT HELD BY THE HOUSES; THE TREES OF THE WEST PARK ON THE EXTREME LEFT; WITH NUMEROUS

GENERAL FRANCO'S TROOPS IN THE UNIVERSITY CITY; SHOWING THE STAR-SHAPED MODEL PRISON ON THE LEFT; THE BROAD CALLE DE ROSALES RUNNING ALONG THE FRONT TRENCHES (FOREGROUND) AND GROUPS OF SHELL-HOLES (CENTRE FOREGROUND).

A HISTORIC GRAND NATIONAL WITH A THRILLING FINISH:



CASUALTIES AT AN EARLY STAGE IN THE CENTENARY GRAND NATIONAL OF 1937: SEVERAL FALLS AT THE FIRST FENCE, WHERE MR. WILKINSON'S DON BRADMAN, RIDDEN BY MR. MARSH, WAS AMONG THOSE THAT CAME TO GRIEF, BUT WAS REMOUNTED AND FINISHED THE COURSE.



AT THE EAST FENCE: (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, NEAREST THE CAMERA) MR. B. K. TIGHE'S DRIV, RIDERLESS; ROYAL MAIL, THE WINNER; SIR DAVID LLEWELLYN'S ECO, WHICH FINISHED FOURTH; AND MR. J. B. SNOW'S DELANEIGE, RIDERLESS.



LOADING-IN THE WINNER: MR. H. LLOYD THOMAS (THE BRITISH MINISTER IN PARIS) WITH HIS HORSE, ROYAL MAIL (EVAN WILLIAMS UP), MAKING HIS WAY THROUGH A BIG CROWD AT AINTREE.

This year's Grand National, run at Aintree on March 19, was especially memorable for the fact that it was the centenary race, and for the presence of the King and Queen, who received the biggest and most enthusiastic public demonstration given them since the King's accession. He is the first reigning Sovereign to attend a Grand National since his father's visit ten years ago. Their Majesties, who were the guests of Lord Derby at Knowsley, had a tumultuous welcome when they arrived. The contest for the Grand National was a thrilling one. It was won by Royal Mail, owned by Mr. H. Lloyd Thomas and ridden by Evan Williams. Royal Mail was three lengths ahead of Mr. J. V. Rank's Cooleen, with Mr. E. W. W. Bailey's Pucka Belle ten lengths



THE FINISH: MR. H. LLOYD THOMAS'S ROYAL MAIL (EVAN WILLIAMS UP) WINNING; WITH MR. J. V. RANK'S COOLEEN (J. FAWCUS UP—ON THE LEFT) SECOND, THREE LENGTHS AWAY; AND THE RIDERLESS DRIM (IN THE CENTRE).



BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST OCCASION ON WHICH WIRELESS HAS BEEN USED BY MOUNTED POLICE: A MOUNTED POLICEMAN EQUIPPED WITH A RADIO-TELEPHONE APPARATUS ON THE COURSE AT AINTREE.

behind Cooleen. Golden Miller had started favourite. Only seven of the thirty-three starters completed the course. Evan Williams, who had not previously won the Grand National, said afterwards: "Give the credit to the horse. He jumped perfectly and cleverly. Some loose horses interfered with Royal Mail, and it was a long time before we could shake them off." One of these riderless horses was Mr. B. Tighe's Drim, seen at the finish. Mr. Lloyd Thomas was Assistant Private Secretary to the Duke of Windsor when Prince of Wales, and since 1935 has been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the British Embassy in Paris. He is a noted amateur rider and has won many races, including the Grand Sefton 'Chase at Liverpool, on his own horse, Destiny Bay.

THE CENTENARY RACE BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN.



THEIR MAJESTIES IN THE PADDOCK DURING THE PARADE BEFORE THE GRAND NATIONAL: THE KING (EXTREME RIGHT) WITH COMMANDER C. LAMBE, R.M., EQUERRY IN WAITING (THE TALLER FIGURE); THE QUEEN (JUST IN FRONT OF LORD DERBY—TO LEFT) TALKING TO MR. H. LLOYD THOMAS, THE OWNER OF THE WINNER, ROYAL MAIL—SHOWING ALSO (IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND) MR. B. K. TIGHE'S HORSE, DRIM, WHICH FINISHED WITHOUT ITS RIDER.



THE FIRST VISIT OF A REIGNING SOVEREIGN TO THE GRAND NATIONAL SINCE THAT OF KING GEORGE V. TEN YEARS AGO: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN IN THE ROYAL BOX AT AINTREE ACKNOWLEDGING THE ACCLAMATIONS OF THE CROWD

VOTIVE CROSSES OF LITHUANIA: CHRISTIAN SYMBOLISM OF

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTION SUPPLIED

"PERHAPS the most interesting feature of Lithuanian votive crosses," writes Miss Elena Chivers Davies, "seen in great profusion all over the country, is the close connection between these Christian emblems and the Pagan memorials of Lithuania, the last land in Europe to adopt Christianity. Over 3000 crosses have been tabulated and photographed, and no two are alike. Some resemble monumental columns found in India; others, the Greek stela. In the cemetery at Nida are modern stones identical in form with ancient monuments (Figs. 15 and 16). Even today people set up crosses entirely different from the Christian cross, and planted at the feet of the dead (Fig. 16) to enable the soul, when leaving the body, to rise more easily. Some of the most ancient crosses—such as those at Nida—are cut from a single piece of wood, usually oak for a man, and lime or birch for a woman. The mother's grave (Fig. 13) shows the use of the heart, symbol of love and of a link between dead and living. The small hearts around are given

(Continued below.)



1. THE "PAGODA" CROSS: A FINE EXAMPLE WITH THE SUN SYMBOL ON EACH OF THREE TIERS AND THE SUMMIT CROSS IN WROUGHT-IRON, THE STRUCTURE ENDING IN STYLED LEAVES.



2. A "SOUL" CROSS: A PAGODA-LIKE SHELTER FOR THE SOUL (CONCEIVED AS A SMALL MOTH-LIKE CREATURE) IN BAD WEATHER; WITH NOTCHES FOR IT TO REST ON AND DRY ITS WINGS.



3. AN ORNATE DOUBLE CROSS DOMINATED BY THE AUREOLE TERMINAL SHOWING (IN THE UPPER CROSS) THE THUNDER MOTIF AND (IN THE LOWER) SUN AND LIGHTNING SYMBOLS.



4. ANOTHER ELABORATE DOUBLE CROSS, SIMILAR IN TYPE TO NO. 3, BUT DISTINGUISHED BY THE BEAUTIFUL FIGURE OF CHRIST, WITH SMALLER FIGURES BELOW, IN LITHUANIAN PEASANT DRESS.



5. A SOUTHERN LITHUANIAN CROSS WITH AN AUREOLE OF STYLED FLOWERS AND LEAVES AND SUN-SYMBOLS TERMINAL WITH ALTERNATE RAYS OF CROSSES AND LIGHTNING EMBLEMS.



6. A CROSS ERECTED, AS CUSTOMARY, BESIDE A NEW HOUSE, WITH FINELY CARVED SCROLL-AND-LEAF AUREOLE, AND CRUCIFIX OF THE "VOTIVE CHRIST" TYPE TYPICAL OF LITHUANIAN ART.

by her family, one for each child. The old Lithuanians believed in the transmigration of souls, and an interesting type of cross is the "Soul Cross" (Fig. 2). On the upright are small ledges and over the top a canopy, not to be confused with the pagoda type of cross. The Lithuanian typifies the soul as a small winged creature which after death leaves the body. But if its wings get wet it cannot rise. So the ledges are provided for it to rest, and the canopy to shelter it until its wings are dry. While the Lithuanians revered Perkunas, the god of thunder, as their greatest deity, they were also sun-worshippers. The symbol of Perkunas, his thunderbolts, is often interwoven with symbols of the sun, moon and stars. Comparing Lithuanian crosses with those of other Catholic countries, we note the predominating importance of the aureole. Elsewhere it is a mere circle, as in Celtic crosses, but in Lithuania it is the centre of the whole design. In Lithuania the figure of Christ, elsewhere predominant, is subordinated and some-

(Continued above on p. 530.)



7. WITH ITS AUREOLE OVERSHADOWING THE CRUCIFIX: A BEAUTIFUL CROSS WITH A SUN SYMBOL, SURROUNDED BY SMALL WROUGHT-IRON CROSSES WITH SUN AND LIGHTNING EMBLEMS.



8. A WAYSIDE CROSS WITH ST. ADYANA IN LITHUANIAN DRESS, BEARING A GRAND DUAL CROWN ALWAYS BESTOWED ON SAINTS IN PEASANT CLOTHING, SURROUNDED BY A SIMPLE CROSS.



9. A CROSS WITH SUN AUREOLE OF CONCENTRIC CIRCLES AND SUMMIT CROSS INCLUDING A MOON SYMBOL (ON CABLE END, LEFT) THE HOUSES OF PERKUNAS, THE LITHUANIAN THOR.

times lost amid rich decoration. Travelling along country roads of Lithuania is a delight for the 'cross-hunter.' Though many were destroyed during the war, these are being replaced by new peasant proprietors as they build their homesteads (Figs. 6 and 10). Each is his own designer and craftsman: untaught save by inheritance and tradition, he originates and never copies. All the magnificent terminal crosses in wrought iron in the Ecclesiastical and Curious Museums in Kaunas were made by peasants in their own smithies (e.g., Fig. 14). There is yet another link with Pagan days in the little wooden statues used in more elaborate crosses and wayside shrines (Fig. 8). To-day they represent, certainly, sacred subjects—Saints (Fig. 8), the Virgin (Fig. 12) and Child, the Penitent Christ, but actually they are direct lineal descendants of ancient idols. The wayside cross probably derives from the cult of the goddess 'Ver-guila,' patron of travellers, and still invoked in certain districts. Near the town of

(Continued below on p. 531.)

EASTER INTERWOVEN WITH SURVIVALS OF PAGAN BELIEFS.

BY MISS ELENA CHIVERS DAVIES.



10. ANOTHER CROSS ERECTED (LIKE NO. 6) BESIDE A NEW HOMESTEAD—HERE WITH A FIGURE OF AN ANGEL (HOLDING A TRUMPET) DRESSED AS A MEDIEVAL LITHUANIAN PEASANT, BELOW A REALISTIC CRUCIFIX.



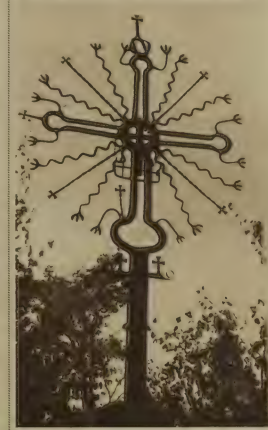
11. THE "HILL OF CROSSES" NEAR SIAULIAI, NORTH LITHUANIA: A "GROVE" OF OVER 200 CROSSES, THE FIRST PLANTED BY AN OLD BLIND WOMAN WHO RECEIVED HER SIGHT AFTER PRAYER ON THE HILL.



12. COMBINING THE CRUCIFIX FORM WITH THAT OF THE WAYSIDE SHRINE: A FINE MODERN CROSS WITH THE FIGURE OF CHRIST CRUCIFIED ABOVE A KNEELING FIGURE OF SAINTS GROUPED AROUND THE MADONNA.



13. A MOTHER'S TOMB-STONE OF GREAT ANTIQUITY AT NIDA, WITH SUN-RAYS RADIATING FROM AN ENGRAVED HEART, AND VOTIVE STONE HEARTS (ONLY FOUND ON MOTHERS' GRAVES).



14. WITH PAGAN SYMBOLS OF PERKUNAS, GOD OF THUNDER AND LIGHTNING, AND SUN-RAYS: A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF WROUGHT-IRON CROSSES FOUND IN VILLAGE SMITHIES, NO TWO OF THEM ALIKE.



15. VERY ANCIENT IN FORM, AND IDENTICAL WITH THOSE ERECTED OVER THE DEAD IN PAGAN TIMES: A GROUP OF GRAVE CROSSES AT NIDA, IN THE "GROVE" OF LITHUANIA, SOME WITH SMALL INCIDENTAL WHITE CROSSES ADDED UPON THEM.

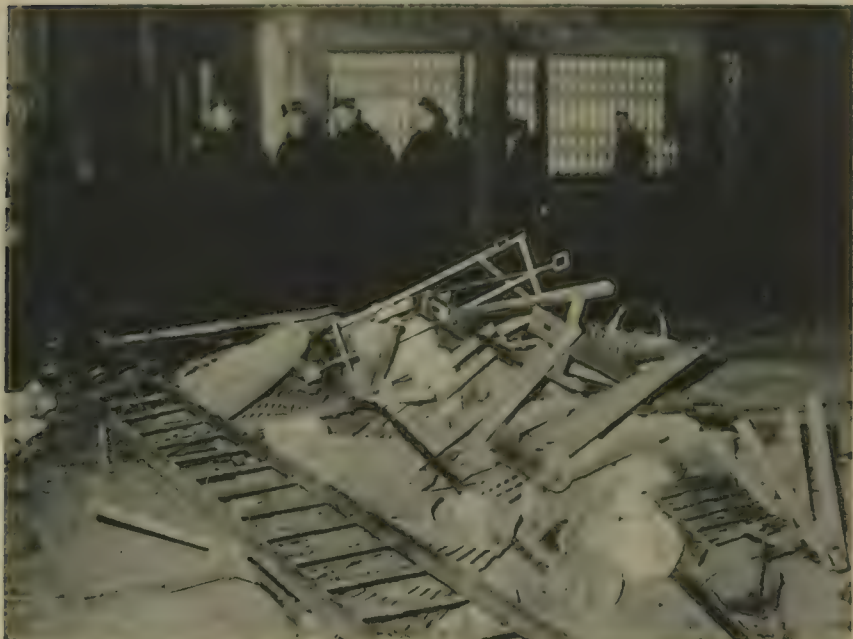


16. PLACED AT THE FEET OF THE DEAD SO THAT THE SOUL MAY RISE MORE EASILY FROM THE BODY: NIDA CROSSES, PURELY PAGAN IN FEELING, ESPECIALLY THAT ON THE RIGHT, AND QUITE UNLIKE CHRISTIAN CROSSES OF OTHER LANDS.

(Continued.) Siauliai is a hill with over 200 votive crosses erected on it (Fig. 11). Legend tells that once a church stood there, but that, through the sins of the villagers, it sank into the earth, only its cross remaining. An old woman, blind from birth, dreamt that if she drank the water which flowed at the foot of the hill and prayed at the

cross, she would receive her sight. This she did, and her sight was restored. In gratitude for this she erected a votive cross, and from that time onward the country people began also to put crosses on the hill, which is now known by the name of 'The Hill of Crosses.'

RIOTING BETWEEN LEFT AND RIGHT AT CLICHY: A VIOLENT SEQUEL TO FRENCH POLITICAL STRIFE.



MADE OF TORN-UP GRATINGS, PAVING-STONES AND WOODEN BENCHES TAKEN FROM NEAR-BY SHOPS: ONE OF THE BARRICADES—SHOWN SMASHED—THROWN UP BY RIOTERS RESISTING THE GARDES MOBILES AT CLICHY.



USEFUL AS MATERIAL FOR A BARRICADE OR AS MISSILES: PAVING-STONES AND GRATINGS BEING REMOVED BY WORKMEN AFTER THE RIOTING AT CLICHY IN WHICH FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS WERE KILLED.



SURROUNDED BY A CROWD OF YOUTHS GIVING THE COMMUNIST SALUTE WITH THE CLENCHED FIST: A POLICE-CAR AT CLICHY WITH ITS HEAD-LAMPS AND WIND-SCREEN SMASHED BY THE RIOTERS.

On March 16, a serious riot broke out at Clichy, a suburb of Paris, between members of the Parti Social Français (formerly the Croix de Feu) and partisans of the Popular Front, urged on by leaflets and posters distributed by the Communist municipal authorities. The Parti Social Français were holding a meeting in a cinema when 7000 Popular Front supporters attempted to oust them. A cordon of Gardes Mobiles was placed round the building and they were subjected to a rain of missiles—stones, pieces of iron, and bricks. Shots were fired on both sides, but the arrival of reinforcements enabled the Gardes Mobiles to make



A SEQUEL TO THE ISSUE OF POSTERS BY THE COMMUNIST MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES CALLING FOR A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE PARTI SOCIAL FRANÇAIS: THE GLASS DOORS OF THE TOWN HALL SMASHED IN THE RIOT.



WITH ITS GLASS FRONT SHATTERED AND ITS FLOOR LITTERED WITH MISSILES: A CAFÉ WHICH WAS WRECKED DURING THE RIOT IN A SPIRIT OF HOOLIGANISM, RATHER THAN BECAUSE OF POLITICAL DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

hundreds of arrests, and the situation became quieter before midnight. Four or five people were killed during the affair and the injured numbered some 300, including M. Blumel, the Prime Minister's Chef de Cabinet, who had been sent to Clichy and received a bullet-wound in the armpit. On March 18 a half-day general strike was called in Paris by the Trades Union leaders as a protest against the casualties inflicted on the Communist rioters. Essential services were maintained and the strike ended promptly at mid-day, as it was not intended unduly to embarrass M. Léon Blum and his Popular Front Government.

THE 20th - CENTURY CÆSAR: SIGNOR MUSSOLINI IMPRESSES THE LIBYANS.



THE DUCE AS HE APPEARED AT HIS STATE ENTRY INTO TRIPOLI, THE CENTRAL FIGURE OF A GLITTERING CAVALCADE :
SIGNOR MUSSOLINI, IN BLACKSHIRT MILITIA UNIFORM, ATTENDED BY TWO ARABS BEARING THE FASCES.

It is the custom for Dictators to dramatise themselves—witness, Herr Hitler, M. Stalin, and Signor Mussolini. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Duce's recent tour in Libya was attended by much pomp and circumstance. Under the skilful organisation of the Governor-General, Marshal Balbo, nothing was left undone in the matter of spectacular display calculated to impress the native population. Particularly effective, for example, was the State entry into Tripoli on the evening of March 16, to inaugurate three days of celebrations. The procession was headed by a glittering array of Italian and native cavalry and

camelry, followed by nine trumpeters carrying long silver trumpets. Then, in the midst of a brilliant group of horsemen, rode the Duce, mounted on a thoroughbred presented by a Tripolitan Prince. Signor Mussolini wore the blue-grey uniform of the Corporal of the Blackshirt Militia, a contrast to the surrounding colour. On either side of him marched an Arab carrying the Lictor's Fasces. On the 17th he opened the Tripoli Fair and unveiled a gigantic statue of Julius Cæsar. On the following day he was presented with "the Sword of Islam." In his speech on this occasion he said: "Fascist Italy wishes to show her sympathy to Islam."

FUNERAL SERVICES NOTABLY DIFFERENT.



ATTENDED BY 50,000 PEOPLE: THE FUNERAL SERVICE OF HOWARD MORENZ, A LEADING CANADIAN ICE-HOCKEY PLAYER, WHICH WAS HELD AT AN ICE-RINK ON WHICH HE HAD OFTEN PLAYED.



AFTER THE IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICE OF SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: THE COFFIN, DRAPED WITH THE FLAG OF ST. GEORGE, BEING BORNE FROM ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER—WORKMEN PAYING A LAST TRIBUTE.



THE RED-DRAPED HEARSE SALUTED WITH CLENCHED FISTS: THE FUNERAL PROCESSION, IN PARIS, OF THE FIVE MEMBERS OF THE POPULAR FRONT WHO WERE KILLED DURING THE RECENT RIOT AT CLICHY.

The funeral service for Howard Morenz, a brilliant ice-hockey player, who died on March 8, took place at the Forum, Montreal, where he had often played in National Hockey League games. 50,000 people filed past the coffin to pay their last respects.—The funeral service of Sir Austen Chamberlain was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on March 19. The King was represented by the Earl of Munster and the Prime Minister, and the Leader of the Opposition were present. After the service the body was taken to Golders Green for cremation and, later, the ashes were interred at St. Marylebone Cemetery, in the presence of members of the family. A memorial service was also held in Birmingham Cathedral.—The five members of the Popular Front who were killed during the recent riot at Clichy were buried on March 21. The bodies were borne through the streets of Paris in red-draped hearses and the thousands of onlookers greeted them with the Communist salute. Although the Government was not officially represented at the funeral, members of the Popular Front parties were present.

MARSHAL FOCH'S LAST RESTING-PLACE.

On March 20, exactly eight years after the burial in the crypt of the Invalides Chapel, the body of Marshal Foch was placed in its last resting-place in a tomb under the dome of the Hôtel des Invalides, overlooking that of Napoleon. President Lebrun, Mme. Foch, the Marshal's widow, General Weygand, his Chief of Staff, the three Ministers of Defence and members of the Cabinet assembled in the crypt and the coffin was brought up from the Governor's vault. Mgr. Verdier, Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, then celebrated a Requiem mass and the coffin, draped in the tricolor, was carried by eight N.C.O.'s to the Chapel of St. Amboise. Here the coffin was placed in the tomb prepared for it, a bronze monument sculptured by M. Landowski. At the base of the tomb are bas-reliefs depicting incidents of the Great War, and, above, stand eight steel-helmeted soldiers in field uniforms bearing the body of the Marshal on a laurel bier. His sword lies along the right side of his body and is clasped by the right hand.



OVERLOOKING NAPOLEON'S TOMB UNDER THE DOME OF THE HÔTEL DES INVALIDES: THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF MARSHAL FOCH IN THE CHAPEL OF ST. AMBOISE, A FEW YARDS FROM THE CENTRAL CRYPT.



WITH BAS-RELIEFS SHOWING EPISODES IN THE GREAT WAR, SURMOUNTED BY THE FIGURES OF EIGHT SOLDIERS BEARING THE BODY OF MARSHAL FOCH ON A LAUREL BIER: THE MONUMENT EXECUTED BY M. LANDOWSKI.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



MR. A. G. K. BROWN.
Cambridge beat Oxford decisively in the University sports contest at the White City, on March 20, by nine events to two. The Cambridge president, A. G. K. Brown, beat A. Pennington in the 100 yards in 10 seconds; and won the quarter-mile in 48.4 sec., 3.5th sec. inside his own record.



AFTER AUSTRALIA HAD WON THE TEST MATCH RUBBER, THUS RETAINING THE "ASHES": BRADMAN SPEAKING; WITH ALLEN BESIDE HIM (RIGHT).
Australia defeated England in the final Test Match by an innings and two hundred runs. The final day's play lasted only three minutes, the last two English batsmen being dismissed in two balls. England won the first two Tests at Brisbane and Sydney, and Australia replied by winning the third at Melbourne and the fourth at Adelaide. After the final match, at Melbourne, Bradman addressed the crowd from the pavilion, and Allen spoke in reply.



MR. ALI IRFAN.
The amazing put achieved by Ali Irfan, the Turkish representative of Cambridge, was one of the things which attracted the most attention in the University sports contest. It distanced 49 ft. 3 1/2 in.—3 1/2 ft. better than his own previous record. The world record for this event is 57 ft. 1 in.



A TOWN HOUSE FOR MR. BALDWIN ON HIS APPROACHING RETIREMENT: NO. 69, EATON SQUARE.

It was learned recently that when Mr. Stanley Baldwin leaves 10, Downing Street, on his retirement from the Premiership, he will move into a house at 69, Eaton Square. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin formerly lived at 93, Eaton Square for a number of years, but sold this house in 1925.



THE NEW PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: MR. LIGHTFOOT EASON.
It was announced recently that Mr. H. Lightfoot Eason had been appointed to the post of Principal of the University of London. He has been Superintendent of Guy's Hospital since 1920, having previously held the post of Dean of the Medical School from 1904 to 1912.



QUEEN MARY OPENS THE MARIE CURIE HOSPITAL EXTENSIONS: H.M. WITH MLE. EVE CURIE.

Queen Mary visited the Marie Curie Hospital, Hampstead, on March 19, to open new and enlarged research laboratories. Among those who figured in the opening ceremonies were Lord Dawson of Penn, Mlle. Eve Curie, a daughter of the late Mme. Curie, and Dr. Henri Coutard, the French expert.



MR. CHARLES SHANNON, R.A.
Mr. Charles Shannon, R.A., the well-known lithographer and painter, died on March 18, aged seventy-three. His "Sleeping Nymph" is in the Luxembourg in a collection of British Paintings. His "Portrait of Mrs. Patrick Campbell" and "The Lady with the Amethyst" are in the Tate.



INTERNATIONAL RUGBY CHAMPIONS AFTER THEIR DEFEAT OF SCOTLAND BY SIX POINTS TO THREE AT MURRAYFIELD: THE ENGLISH FIFTEEN; AND RESERVES.
England won the Rugby International when they beat Scotland by two tries (six points) to one penalty goal (three points) at Murrayfield on March 20. The players and reserves seen here are (l. to r., back): P. L. Candler (three-quarter), Prince Obolensky*, J. G. Cook (forward), F. J. Reynolds (half-back), R. Bolton (forward), E. J. Unwin (three-quarter), H. F. Wheatley (forward), A. Key*, H. S. Sever (three-quarter), T. F. Haskins*, R. J. Longland (forward), G. T. Dancer*, P. Cranmer (three-quarter), A. Wheatley (forward), B. C. Gadney (half-back); and, seated: G. O. Gregory*, W. H. Weston (forward), T. F. Huskisson (forward), H. G. Owen-Smith (back and captain), J. G. Rogers*, S. I. Howard Jones*, and H. B. Toft (forward). The reserves are marked with an asterisk.



MR. HARRY VARDON.
Harry Vardon, "the most celebrated golfer of all time," died on March 20, aged sixty-six. His successes in this country and in America were too numerous to detail, most of them being gained about the turn of the century. He popularised the overlapping grip.

THE EIGHTY-NINTH—AND WEDNESDAY—UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE: THE CHALLENGED AND THE CHALLENGERS.



THE CAMBRIDGE EIGHT: T. S. CREE (GEELONG AND JESUS), BOW; 2: H. W. MASON (CLIFTON AND TRINITY HALL); 3: M. BRADLEY (MONKTON COMBE AND PEMBROKE); 4: D. M. W. HAPIER (ETON AND MAGDALENE); 5: M. P. LONNON (WESTMINSTER AND THIRD TRINITY); 6: T. B. LANGTON (RADLEY AND JESUS); 7: A. BURROUGH (ST. PAUL'S AND JESUS); R. J. L. PERFIT (K.C.S., WIMBLEDON, AND TRINITY HALL), STROKE; AND T. H. HUNTER (HARVARD AND TRINITY HALL), COX.



THE OXFORD EIGHT: M. G. C. ASHBY (OUNDELE AND NEW COLLEGE), BOW; 2: D. M. DE R. WINNER (WINCHESTER AND CORPUS CHRISTI); 3: R. R. STEWART (ETON AND MAGDALENE); 4: R. C. ROWE (ETON AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE); 5: J. P. BURROUGH (ST. EDWARD'S AND ST. EDMUND HALL); 6: J. D. STURROCK (WINCHESTER AND MAGDALENE); 7: J. C. CHERRY (WESTMINSTER AND BRASENORSE); A. B. HODGSON (ETON AND ORIEL), STROKE; AND G. J. P. MERFIELD (KING EDWARD'S, SOUTHAMPTON, AND ST. EDMUND HALL), COX.

Awkward tides on Saturdays forced the rival Presidents to arrange that the 1937 Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race should be a mid-week event—the first to be rowed on a Wednesday for sixteen years. Oxford, as the challengers, originally suggested Saturday, March 13, but that would have meant that Cambridge would have had to miss the last fortnight of the Lent term. Application was made to the Cambridge Council of the Senate for leave for the crew; but this was not granted. On the last occasion on which the Boat-Race was decided on a Wednesday (1921), Cambridge won with the heaviest crew in the history of the race.

A BOAT-RACE—IN EAST AFRICA: FIFTEENS IN "HAND-SEWN" BOATS.



AN EAST AFRICAN BOAT-RACE WHICH AROUSES AS MUCH EXCITEMENT LOCALLY AS THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE DOES IN THIS COUNTRY: A CREW OF FOURTEEN STALWART PADDLERS (PLUS THE STEERSMAN) READY TO START.



JUST BEFORE THE START OF THE GREAT LUO BOAT-RACE ON THE KAVIRONDO GULF: THE CREWS AWAITING THE SIGNAL IN THEIR CANOES OF PLANKS SEWN TOGETHER WITH FIBRE.



OFF THE MARK: THE LUO BOATS LEAP FORWARD WITH A FLURRY OF FURIOUS PADDLE STROKES, BUT WITH LITTLE ATTEMPT TO KEEP TIME; THE NEARER ADORNED WITH BUSH-BUCK HORNS.



THE BUSH-BUCK HORNS DRAW AHEAD: THE STYLE OF THE LUO PADDLERS, WHOSE STROKES ARE NOT CLOSELY CO-ORDINATED.



THE BUSH-BUCK HORNS SECURE THE UPPER HAND: THE LEADING BOAT OVER TWO LENGTHS AHEAD, AND STILL GOING STRONG.

Bolsterous jollifications in London as accompaniments to the University Boat-race have been less and less in evidence. But the boat-race we illustrate on this page, and that opposite, continues to draw large-crowds, who celebrate the occasion with all due vigour. The event takes place in East Africa, on the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza, where the Luo, a nilotic negro tribe, live in the hot fertile lowlands

surrounding the Kavirondo Gulf. They are a hardy people, and, in spite of being domiciled in one of the most unhealthy parts of the Nyanza Province, and having to cope with a host of tropical diseases, are increasing in numbers yearly. They are the darkest in colour of African natives and, until the advent of the European, were complete nudists. While they still cling to their old custom in the privacy of their kraals

[Continued opposite]

A BOAT-RACE—IN EAST AFRICA: THE CROWD "ROOT" AND CELEBRATE.



THE "BOAT-RACE CROWD" AT HOMA, VICTORIA NYANZA, FOR THE ANNUAL CONTEST FOR LUO CANOE MEN: DRUMMERS WHO WHIP UP THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE SPECTATORS, LIKE AMERICAN ROOTING-LEADERS.



THE WEALTH AND FASHION OF THE DISTRICT COME IN FOR THE LUO BOAT-RACE, AT HOMA: A NATIVE PROUDLY RIDING A HUMPED OX; AND WARRIORS IN FULL DRESS.



THE LUO BOAT-RACE CROWD DIVERTING ITSELF: WOMEN DANCING WITH A DISPLAY OF EXAGGERATED FIBRE BUSTLES.



MILITARY FULL-DRESS FOR THE LUO BOAT RACE: SPEARMEN WHO HAVE ASSUMED THEIR COMPLETE PANOPLY AND A WEALTH OF SAVAGE FINERY FOR THE OCCASION.



LINED UP IN A GOOD POSITION FOR WATCHING THE START OF THE BOAT-RACE AT HOMA, ON THE KAVIRONDO GULF: LUO WARRIORS IN EXTRAVAGANT FEATHER HEAD-DRESSES; PREPARED TO "ROOT" VOCIFEROUSLY FOR THEIR SIDE.



BOAT-RACE DAY FINERY AT HOMA: A SUPPORTER WHO WEARS FEATHERS IN PLACE OF THE COCKADES FAVOURED BESIDE THE THAMES.

Continued.]

they are, as a tribe, fonder than any other of modern clothes. The fishing community hold canoe-races annually and these photographs illustrate some of the competing craft and the warriors who watch and cheer the crews with song, dance and sham fight. The canoes, which are very seaworthy (and have to be to ride the sudden dangerous storms that spring up in the Gulf), are fashioned by the Luo themselves

from hand-hewn planks of a local tree and sewn together with bark fibre. No nails or rivets are used in their construction. Each canoe has a totem affixed to its prow. In one picture it will be noticed that the medicine man has supplied a pair of bush-buck horns as an aid to victory. The photographs were taken at Homa (Fever), a tiny trading centre on the Kavirondo Gulf.

NOTABLE EVENTS AND OCCASIONS RECORDED BY THE CAMERA.



ASSISTING IN KEEPING THE FENLAND FLOODS UNDER CONTROL: AN R.A.F. WIRELESS UNIT FROM MILDENHALL STATIONED AT THE MIDDLE LEVEL AT WELNEY.

Men from the R.A.F. have been of great assistance in the fight against flooding in the Fenland. Not only have they been engaged in strengthening weak points, but they provided five wireless transmitters which were stationed at strategic positions and used to pass on vital information. These proved so successful that a detachment of the Royal Corps of Signals was sent from Aldershot with six more and six Royal Artillery dispatch riders were drafted from Colchester.



GOODS TRUCKS PILED ONE ON TOP OF THE OTHER: THE RESULT OF A DERAILMENT CAUSED BY THE HEAVY RAINS.

The recent heavy rains not only caused anxiety owing to direct flooding, but also by their undermining action. Landslides and a subsidence of earth on the track are particularly feared by the railway authorities. It was due to the sodden earth giving way under the track, leaving a three-foot hole, that this goods train became derailed between Gillingham and Rainham. The engine passed over it safely, but the first truck sank in and those behind it telescoped together and piled up on the line. Fortunately, no one was injured.



THE STABILITY OF CORONATION STANDS AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY TESTED BY 1000 GUARDSMEN: A DETACHMENT MARCHING ACROSS A STAGING INTO THE ABBEY.

In order to test the stability of the stands erected inside Westminster Abbey for the Coronation, a thousand men of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Welsh Guards marched to the Abbey a few days ago, and on each stand stood up and sat down alternately in unison, and then marked time and "broke step." The total weight of the men was over 80 tons, and the strain of their marking time simultaneously was one of the severest to which a structure could be subjected. The tests lasted nearly 2½ hours, and immediately afterwards the stands were inspected by architects, engineers, and representatives of the Office of Works. The temporary Annexe being built at the west end of the Abbey is for marshalling the Coronation procession. It contains a Great Hall, Royal Entrance Hall, Peers' and Peeresses' Entrance Hall, and Royal Retiring Rooms. The exterior design of the building was illustrated in our issue of January 30.

(Continued on right.)



THE ANNEXE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY UNDER CONSTRUCTION: A TEMPORARY BUILDING OUTSIDE THE WEST DOOR CONTAINING A GREAT HALL, ENTRANCE HALLS, AND ROYAL RETIRING ROOMS, FOR USE AT THE CORONATION.

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THE STOCKING OF 3,000,000 GAS-MASKS: STORING THE MASKS IN TINS AT LONDON'S FIRST REGIONAL DEPÔT AT ALPERTON, NEAR WEMBLEY.

This depôt is one of three which are to be provided for London. The building was taken over on February 1, and the masks are arriving at the rate of 300,000 a week. The masks are packed in two containers—fifty filters in one, and face-pieces, bands and valves in the other. These are supplied in hermetically-sealed cans containing nitrogen, as the rubber is perishable. This method is expected to preserve them for many years.



THE TREASURE OF THE WEEK (BEGINNING MARCH 25) AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: AN EARLY BYZANTINE EPITAPHIOS SINDON DATED 1407.

In the Holy Week ritual of the Orthodox Eastern Church, the bier of Christ is covered on Good Friday with an "Epitaphios," or shroud, on which is embroidered the dead Christ mourned by Saints and angels. The Epitaphios here illustrated is one of five that can be dated before the conquest of Constantinople in 1453. The greater part of the upper border is filled with the dedicatory inscription: "The prayer of the servant of God Nicholas son of the blessed John with his wife and children. Amen. In the year 1407."

FIGHTING THE FENLAND FLOODS: MANNING DYKES AFTER ABNORMAL RAINS.



THE FLOODS IN THE FENS: A PATROL ON WELCHE'S DAM READY TO NOTIFY ANY CRACK OR SUBSIDENCE—MISHAPS LIABLE TO OCCUR IN THE SODDEN STATE OF THE BANKS.



WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A DAM BREAKS: WATER RUSHING THROUGH THE BURST BANKS OF THE SOHAM LODE, WHERE A BAD COLLAPSE OCCURRED IN SPITE OF THE HEROIC EFFORTS OF THE DEFENDERS.



THE FAILURE OF A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO STOP A GAP IN THE BANKS: BARGES THAT WERE USED AS BLOCKS IN THE BREACH IN SOHAM LODE AT BARWAY; WHERE R.A.F. DETAILS HELPED TO BUILD A DAM.



FIGHTING THE FLOOD DANGER: REPAIRING THE DYKE NEAR THE VILLAGE OF HADDENHAM.



AN INCIDENTAL EFFECT OF THE FLOODS: WATER POURING OVER THE CAMBRIDGE ROAD, NEAR STRETHAM.

As the situation became more and more critical in the Fens, following the heavy rains of the last few weeks, motor tugs and barges loaded with clay were stationed at strategic points, ready to rush off at a moment's notice to strengthen any banks which showed signs of giving way. The chief reason for anxiety lay in the fact that the banks were completely sodden. Fifty miles of the Ouse were patrolled day and night, and cracks reported and filled in as quickly as possible. On Soham Lode, two miles from Ely, the bank began to drop. Clay was put in,

and it was hoped the position had been saved. But at Barway, on Soham Lode, the task of holding the river became more and more difficult. Barges were lined up alongside the river bank with clay which was placed in sacks and used to strengthen the banks. Then thirty yards of bank gave way. The breach was stemmed to some extent by the running of a barge across the top. Later, lorry-loads of timber were brought up from Ely. Army lorries, signallers drawn from Aldershot, R.A.F. wireless units, and detachments of R.A.F. ground troops assisted.

The World of the Theatre.

By IVOR BROWN.

PLAYING CHARADES.

IT is frequently remarked nowadays that there are very few established dramatists. Miss Dodie Smith, who has never had a failure and from whom a new play is due, is one of the few who really stick to their profession and offer punctual and regular delivery. The others become disappointed or are more interested in the rewards and

employing his technique, and even a poor theme would not necessarily mean poor results.

But the would-be popular plays of our time (e.g., "Bats in the Belfry," at the Ambassadors) are so often completely formless and move in such a happy-go-lucky and helter-skelter fashion that the element of chance becomes ever larger. It is far more difficult to-day, when plays are so

happens, as they say, to "click." It is happily cast; it is cleverly produced, everything goes right on the first night, and the charade is taken for a triumphant play. But because there is behind it no depth of thought or knowledge of construction, it offers no sure promise for the future. Next time the thing may not "click"; the happy accident may not occur. Very often it does not. Will playgoers cast their minds back over recent years and count up the numbers of authors who have had a big box-office success with one show and then, later, have endured a series of mishaps or have disappeared altogether?

In the case of a dramatist who has something to say, such disappearance is unthinkable. His doctrine creates followers and a loyalty: it may be a small following, as Mr. Shaw's was for many years, but in time it becomes large. Galsworthy was not a good technician of the theatre, but he had depth of feeling and strong opinions about society. Having something to say, he was able to persist, despite many failures. Both he and Shaw were denied the title of dramatist by those who believed in certain rules, but they made and kept their own loyalists.

Now take a look at the popular theatre of to-day. Apart from Bernard Shaw, Ian Hay, and St. John Ervine there is no living dramatist with a well-known name who has a play running in the centre of London as I write. (I except the authorship of revues and musical comedies.) New names are everywhere. Excellent, you may say; let youth come in. Agreed, but should not talented youth survive its entry? That is just what it so rarely does. Dozens of people have done well with one piece and then failed and vanished. The reason is that they have no background of opinion, which creates followers, or certainty of technique, which means that they can cover up their mental nakedness and make a poor story seem better.



"GEORGE AND MARGARET," THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL COMEDY AT WYNDHAM'S THEATRE: THE GARTH-BANDER FAMILY MAKES FEVERISH PREPARATION TO RECEIVE THE TWO BORES, GEORGE AND MARGARET, WHO NEVER ACTUALLY ARRIVE.

The characters seen here are (l. to r.) Noel Howlett as Malcolm Garth-Bander, the father who keeps aloof from family intrigues; Joyce Barbour as Mrs. Garth-Bander; John Boxer as Claude, the eldest son; Jane Baxter as Frankie, with Ronald Ward as Roger, her fiancé; and Nigel Patrick as Dudley Garth-Bander.

opportunities of writing for "the pictures." Mr. Priestley, in a very interesting volume of autobiographical musings called "Midnight in the Desert," has observed that there is no public loyalty to dramatists comparable to the loyalty shown to actors. A dramatist may write an excessively popular play, but that does not guarantee advanced booking for his next. Thirty years ago there was some loyalty to playwrights, and for a new piece by an accepted favourite, such as Pinero, Henry Arthur Jones, or Sutro, the house would be well booked up before production. Nowadays there is scarcely any advance booking before production, except for the first night; and a crop of indifferent notices, without definitely damning, may yet be fatal to the work of a dramatist who might be expected to have a large following. People nowadays do not follow until they have been once more firmly led.

The reasons for this are various. Partly, I think, it is due to the immense amount of publicity, in photograph and paragraph, given to actors and actresses. It appears to have been decided that playwrights are not "news" in the sense that players are. Even though they make a sensational appearance out of the blue, nobody takes much notice of them after the first night, and they are not established in the public consciousness and memory with anything like the vigour applied to establishing the performers. For instance, Mr. Gerald Savory, who wrote "George and Margaret" and so suddenly found himself high up on the best-seller list, made an astonishing success; but not much fuss has been made over him, and I suspect that he does not relish fuss. But if a little girl with a pretty face and no mind has suddenly been approved because she looks nicely in a play and has been offered a film contract as a result, the world must ring with her praises and be submerged in her photographs.

So it is easy for a dramatist to drift out of notice, and furthermore it is easy for a writer who has had one "lucky break" to fail next time, because we have no regular technique or surviving tradition of play-construction. There was a time when the playwright was a master of craft, and if he had mastered his craft he was unlikely to go far wrong in the future. He was a skilled technician



"NIGHT ALONE," AT DALY'S: RICHARD BIRD AS CHARLES SEATON, THE ERRING HUSBAND, WHO HAS JUST ENJOYED HIS FIRST NIGHT OUT IN SEVEN YEARS, ANXIOUS TO KNOW WHETHER HIS WIFE HAS MISSED HIM.

Charles Seaton's "Night Alone" is not a particularly happy one. In fact, it involves him in a police charge. He is successful, however, in escaping conjugal detection, though the fact that he arrives home in the morning wearing an evening tie arouses comment.

first-night public may react to the piece. Usually this first-night house is cold and difficult. Always its temper is impossible to gauge in advance.

Accordingly, what happens is this. Young, unknown people write plays of a chattering character. One of these



"RETREAT FROM FOLLY," AT THE QUEEN'S: MARIE TEMPEST AS FLORA LOWELL, HARD PUT TO IT TO DEFEND HER SON, DEREK BURKE, WHEN A SCOTLAND YARD INSPECTOR (LAURENCE HARDMAN) INTERROGATES HER ABOUT A CAR THEFT IN WHICH THE YOUNG MAN HAS BECOME INVOLVED.

In "Retreat from Folly," Derek Burke (Peter Coke) and Elsa Burke (Antoinette Cellier) are not at first aware that Flora Lowell is their mother. But when Derek becomes involved in a car theft charge she is able to protect him from prosecution; and ultimately she is reconciled to Maurice Burke, father of Derek and Elsa, whom she had divorced many years before.

short of construction and look like friendly little charades, to tell in advance whether they will "go." When there were some rules of drama, the manager, when reading a manuscript, could tell whether those rules had been obeyed, and make a reasonable guess as to the way in which the piece would be received by a public which came to the theatre with certain definite expectations. But now there are no rules, and everything may depend on the way in which the whimsical and capricious

They write charades, sometimes very gay and light and happily performed. But these hit-or-miss affairs, even when they hit hardest, contain no solid matter on which to base great expectations.

The weakness of our contemporary theatre is surely its nervous dread of plays with positive opinion, plays about people with minds and not afraid to speak them. After all, when dramas of some intellectual substance—doctrinal pieces, if you like to call them such—turn up, they are a great relief from the charades and the corpse-and-crime stuff. "Anthony and Anna," at the Whitehall, has out-run all the other comedies because it has dialogue with ideas as well as with humour. "Charles the King," at the Lyric, and later at the Cambridge, was not cut short because it attempted to restate history and to beg our attention for matters of policy and even economics. "Candida" came welcome into Shaftesbury Avenue, and I was not alone in greatly enjoying the revival of "Heart-break House," at the Westminster. To listen to old Shot-over on the subject of happiness is rare pleasure. All this winter, when going to the Westminster for its season of modern classics, one has not been made to feel that by entering a theatre one has registered as non-adult and left all intellectual dignity in the cloak room. There is a time for the gay charade if it has a stiffening of authentic wit. There is a time, too, for the drama of conflicting and serious opinion, of which we have had too little of late.

CHINESE COUNTRYSIDE DRAMA—IN CALIFORNIA: "THE GOOD EARTH"—WITH MUNI AND RAINER.



PRAYING FOR BETTER TIMES AT THE "LITTLE TEMPLE": PAUL MUNI (WANG) AND LUISE RAINER (O-LAN) IN "THE GOOD EARTH," A FILM OF PEASANT LIFE IN CHINA.

THE FORMER SLAVE STEALS SOME JEWELS TO SAVE HER HUSBAND AND THE FAMILY: O-LAN AND WANG, THE FARMER



PROCLAIMED BY THE ACADEMY OF MOTION PICTURE AWARDS AS THE GREATEST ACTRESS OF 1936: LUISE RAINER AS O-LAN.

OUTSIDE THE CITY WALLS—A TYPICAL CHINESE SCENE OF POVERTY: O-LAN, THE SLAVE-GIRL, WITH "THE GRANDFATHER" (CHARLES GRAPEWIN).



FAMINE HAUNTS THE CHINESE PEASANT'S HUT: WANG, THE FARMER, NOW IMPOVERISHED, AND HIS WIFE, O-LAN, THE FORMER SLAVE-GIRL.

THE FULFILMENT OF HER WISHES: THE DYING O-LAN MEETS THE "LITTLE BRIDE" (MARY WONG) WHO IS TO WED HER ELDEST SON.

"The Good Earth," a film dealing with peasant life in China, had its premiere at the Palace Theatre on March 24. Paul Muni and Luise Rainer, who were proclaimed by the Academy of Motion Picture Awards as the greatest film actor and actress of 1936, take the parts of Wang and O-Lan, who becomes his wife. In order to make the film, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer had to hire several hundred of acres of hilly countryside in California and lay it out, under expert Chinese

supervision, in small patches of different crops in the manner beloved of the Chinese farmer. This took three months and then they had to wait while the crops grew. Native huts, artificial rivers and little ponds had to be constructed, and the result was that this part of California became transformed into the veritable countryside of China. For the crowd scenes, 10,000 genuine Chinese were employed. This film was the last that Irving Thalberg produced.

THE QUEEN'S CORONATION ROBE AND GOWN EMBROIDERED WITH IMPERIAL EMBLEMS, AND HISTORIC NEEDLEWORK.



EMBROIDERING THE QUEEN'S CORONATION ROBE (OR TRAIN) WITH EMBLEMS OF THE EMPIRE AND A DOUBLE "E" UNDER A GOLDEN CROWN: A BUSY SCENE AT THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK, SOUTH KENSINGTON—SHOWING THE DESIGN AT THE BOTTOM OF THE ROBE.



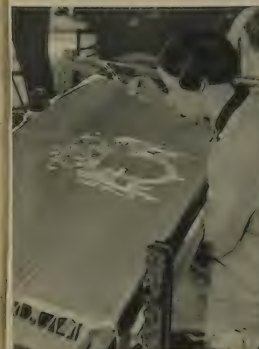
WITH EMPIRE EMBLEMS ELABORATELY EMBROIDERED BY HAND IN GOLD ON IVORY-TINTED SATIN: THE QUEEN'S CORONATION GOWN, FOR WHICH SILK WAS SPUN FROM COCOONS ON LADY HART-DYKE'S SILKWORM FARM IN KENT.

The robe (or train) which the Queen will wear at the Coronation is now being embroidered at the Royal School of Needlework, South Kensington, under the supervision of Lady Smith-Dorrien, the Principal. It is to be six yards long and one and a half wide, and it will be lined and bordered with ermine. The design consists of Imperial emblems; and the Queen's double

"E" is incorporated in it. As can be seen in our illustration, at the bottom of the train are the Indian lotus blooms and, above them, the protea flowers of South Africa. From these rises a lily, springing from which is a design which includes the Tudor rose and the ferns of New Zealand. Above is the double "E" surmounted by a crown. Along the edges of this robe will be



CHANGING THE ROYAL CYPHER ON THE STATE UNIFORMS OF THE BANDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY AND OF DRUM-MAJORS OF THE FOOT GUARDS: A CORONATION PRELIMINARY.



MAKING A BACK FOR THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S CHAIR: A GIRL EMBROIDERING HIS COAT OF ARMS ON RED SATIN.



intended for the back of the Queen's chair of estate: EMBROIDERING HER MAJESTY'S COAT OF ARMS—HER FAMILY COAT IMPAIRED WITH THE ROYAL COAT—IN SILK.

embroidered the maple, acorn, shamrock, rose, and leek, with the wattle at the top curving inwards to the middle of the robe. A Purse for the Great Seal and backs for the Chairs of Estate and three chairs for Royal Dukes are also being prepared. The Queen's gown of ivory-tinted satin in princess style is being embroidered in gold with the rose, thistle, leek, shamrock, maple-



DISPLAYING ONE OF THE EAGLES FOR THE ROYAL CANOPY: LADY SMITH-DORRIEN, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK.

leaf, wattle, protea, and fern-frond. In the border design will be English oak leaves and acorns and along the front of the dress at the foot will be large gold lotus flowers. The sleeves and neck will be trimmed with flounces of fine old lace. In preparation for the Coronation, the cypher of Edward VIII. is being removed from the military gold State uniforms.



A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

AN EARLY EMBROIDERED WAISTCOAT.

By FRANK DAVIS.

IT is at first sight a little extraordinary that the study of past fashions cannot yet be called an exact science. True, within certain broad limits one can be dogmatic: there is, for example, no mistaking the dress of a man of the 1660's for that of the 1640's, which makes it all the more odd that a famous drawing by Lely, belonging to the College of Heralds, appeared on a poster during a recent exhibition as by Van Dyck. In the case of a drawing or a painting, one has the artist's style as a guide; and, *vice versa*, one can sometimes date an unrecorded painting to a definite decade by the fashion of the dress, and, still more accurately, by the style of hairdressing, always bearing in mind that a painter might very easily paint a portrait in the dress of a past generation, but can never anticipate the fashions of twenty-five years later. But with single garments—of which the beautiful waistcoat of the illustration is a superlatively good example—one is on not quite such firm ground, and for these reasons. First, actual examples of embroidered garments of this type are very rare; secondly, no one has yet completed the laborious and thankless task of collating and comparing *all* the evidence provided by paintings, drawings, and embroideries which bear upon the problem; thirdly, in discussing the exact date of any given garment, one has to remember that fashions, both in clothes, furniture, and stuffs for curtains, etc., changed far more slowly than they do to-day; fourthly, that an undergarment in a painting is necessarily half, and sometimes almost wholly, concealed—even so richly embroidered a waistcoat as this; fifthly and lastly (for this paragraph has taken the shape of the

peroration of an old-fashioned sermon), there is always the possibility of a considerable time-lag between the mode in Lancashire or Devon and that prevailing at any given time in London. Even now, provincial towns wear to-morrow, and London

to the first years of the eighteenth century. It has already been pointed out that exact dating is not a simple matter in a case of this kind, and Mr. Charles Beard, I am informed, considers this waistcoat as not later than 1690 (and presumably the Victoria and Albert piece also). I don't know that the date matters very much; but it is perhaps worth remarking that to most people I know this type of embroidery, with its fine sprawling pattern, belongs to the period of Queen Anne—George I., and not to ten or twenty years before. Moreover, those very careful historians of past fashions, Messrs. Kelly and Schwabe, in their "Historic Costume" (Batsford; 1925), assert that "Vests, till the 'nineties [of the seventeenth century], are usually buttoned the whole way down," and this garment *can't* be buttoned below the waist. (By the way, when did men begin to wear waistcoats in England? Answer: 1663-4. Witness: John Evelyn, who notes the fact in his own handwriting on his copy of "Tyrannus" in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. See page 158, Kelly and Schwabe.) However, the whole question of these sartorial details is awkward, and particularly for the period 1690-1720, when actual garments are such great rarities and the evidence of painting depends largely upon the not very distinguished work of the school of Kneller. Indeed, one is inclined to echo the annual complaints of the Editor of the *Tailor and Cutter* at the Royal Academy—portrait painters so often paint the man, and take no interest in his clothes.

It remains only to point out what a pleasure it is to see and handle such a splendid embroidered garment; such personal things, when they are in perfect condition, bring the past to life in a way in which furniture, houses, or even jewels fail. With the latter, one has to exercise a certain amount of imagination; with this, our ancestors walk into our rooms in the flesh.



AN EARLY EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY WAISTCOAT IN A REMARKABLE STATE OF PRESERVATION—EMBROIDERED WITH A FLORAL DESIGN ON A SLIGHTLY QUILTED CREAM LINEN BACKGROUND.



INTENDED TO BE BUTTONED ONLY AS FAR AS THE WAIST: DETAIL OF THE LOWER, DUMMY, BUTTON-HOLES (TWENTY-THREE IN NUMBER) AND OF THE EMBROIDERY ROUND THE POCKET-FLAP, WHICH IS SET LOW AND IS REMARKABLY WIDE.

to-day, the hats Paris wore yesterday: how much greater the interval between town and country in the slow-moving reign of, say, Queen Anne!

This waistcoat must have been made for a tall, very slim young man. The agreeable pattern of the slightly quilted cream linen background is in a brown back-stitch. The flowers, foliage, and birds of the design are in various shades of red, blue, and green; stems, veining of the leaves, and various other details are picked out in gold; the stitches used are satin, long and short, and couch work. There are thirty-eight gold net buttons down the front; the lower twenty-three are not provided with button-holes—or, rather, those that are provided don't work. There are six small buttons and button-holes to each sleeve, and the seam beneath each arm is not sewn up. The pockets are set low, with wide, embroidered flaps.

The style of the embroidery is at once robust and florid: the whole garment is in a splendid state of preservation. The nearest analogy in style, both in cut, material, and decoration, in a public collection appears to be a waistcoat lent to the Victoria and Albert Museum by Miss Brockman—yellow silk embroidery on a similar background, and consequently more sombre in tone—which is considered there to belong



WITH THE FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE OF THE DESIGN EMBROIDERED IN SHADES OF RED, BLUE AND GREEN, AND THE VEINING OF THE LEAVES IN GOLD: DETAIL OF THE CUFF; SHOWING THE SIX SMALL BUTTONS AND BUTTON-HOLES.

A RARE SCOTTISH MAZER BOWL AND OTHER MOST NOTABLE LOTS TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

REPRODUCTIONS BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. SOTHEY, NEW BOND STREET.



IN THE HIGHLY IMPORTANT FORTHCOMING SALE OF SILVER AT SOTHEY'S: A VERY FINE COMMONWEALTH DISH, BEARING COATS OF ARMS; MADE IN LONDON IN 1650. (WIDTH; 10 IN.)



A COMMONWEALTH STRAWBERRY DISH: A GILT PIECE, HAVING THE INITIALS "M. I. R." PRICKED IN THE MEDALLION IN THE CENTRE; MADE IN LONDON IN 1655. (WIDTH OVER-ALL, 9½ IN.)



A RARE CHARLES I. STRAWBERRY DISH: AN ORNATE OVAL PIECE WITH A MEDALLION AND INITIALS "T. K." OVER "I. H." AND THE DATE 1634. (WIDTH, 7 IN.)

THE appearance of two fine old Scottish mazers, together with a large amount of old silver pieces of unusual importance, will attract the attention of connoisseurs and collectors in Europe and America to the sale at Messrs. Sotheby's on April 8. The rare Scottish mazer bowl which is illustrated in the centre of this page was made by James Dennistoun, of Edinburgh, about 1615. In the interior are the arms of Inglis impaling Stewart with the initials "I. I." and "M. S.," while those on the outside of the rim show later family descent; namely, Bell impaling Inglis with the initials "P. B." and "M. I." (C. P. Bell and his wife, M. Inglis), and Bell impaling Campbell with initials "P. M. B." and "M. C." (C. P. M. Bell and his wife, M. Campbell). The standing mazer, which is seen in the illustration below on the right, consists of

[Continued below.]



PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT PIECE IN THE FORTHCOMING SALE AT SOTHEY'S: A RARE SCOTTISH MAZER BOWL BEARING COATS OF ARMS AND INITIALS; AND MADE AT EDINBURGH ABOUT 1615 BY JAMES DENNISTOUN. (DIAMETER; 8 IN.)



A MAGNIFICENT TANKARD: A CHARLES II. EXAMPLE BEARING THE MAKER'S MARK "D. G." AND TWO FLEUR-DE-LYS IN LOZENGE. (LONDON, 1683: HEIGHT, 6½ IN.)



A CHARLES II. WINE-CUP (ABOVE) AND PORRINGER, THE FORMER MADE IN LONDON IN 1660; THE LATTER IN 1663. (2½ IN. HIGH AND 4½ IN. DIAM. RESPECTIVELY.)



ANOTHER FINE MAZER IN THE SALE AT SOTHEY'S; PROBABLY SCOTTISH OF THE EARLY SIXTEENTH CENTURY; WITH AN INTERESTING MOTTO. (HEIGHT, 7½ IN.)

a maple-wood bowl mounted with a wide silver-gilt band, and standing on a silver-gilt stem, around the base of which is engraved "Tyne Geir Tyne Littl Tyne Honour Tyne Muckil Tyne Hart Tyne Al" (i.e., "Lose wealth, lose little; Lose honour, lose much; Lose heart, lose all"). The interior of the bowl is mounted

with a silver-gilt print engraved with a coat of arms. The rim is punched with a fleur-de-lys, perhaps an early Aberdeen mark. The pieces we have chosen for illustration, we need hardly add, are only a small fraction of the treasures in this sale; but they are representative of the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century silver.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



DECEPTIVE RESEMBLANCES.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

THE announcement in my newspaper a few days ago that "three young turkey-vultures, of a variety peculiar to the Falkland Islands," had just been presented to the London Zoo interested me greatly. I am curious to know in how far they differ from the "southern turkey-vulture" (*Cathartes falklandicus*) (Fig. 1), which, as its name implies, is also a Falkland Island species; but it has a much wider range than this. I can only suppose, lacking further information, that the new arrivals represent a "sub-species" of the typical form.

Be this as it may, the New World vultures have a wider interest for me than this. For they are among the stumbling-blocks which, from the very beginning, have beset the path of "systematic" ornithologists—that is to say, of those who have essayed the task of classifying the very obviously different groups of birds so as to express their supposed relationships one to another. I say "supposed relationships" advisedly, since the methods of analysis have differed widely from the days of Linnaeus, just over two hundred years ago, till now. Until Huxley took up the matter, just seventy years ago, this classification was based solely on external characters—beaks and feet—and, as a consequence, most incongruous assemblages were presented as related forms. Huxley very clearly realised the futility of such tests of "blood-relationship," and took the arrangement of the bones of the palate as his standard of research. Such further changes in the scheme of classification which he propounded have been due to extending the study of internal anatomical characters to the anatomy of the "soft parts," mainly the muscles and intestines. As a result, we have to-day reached something like finality on this theme; in so far, at any rate, as the main groups are concerned. But there are still minor points which yet remain to be settled.

What interests me just now, however, concerns the failure of these early systematists, and not a few modern ones, to appreciate the fact that birds are living organisms, moulded by their mode of life, which is determined more especially by the demands made on them in their pursuit of food. Hunger, as well as adversity, makes strange bed-fellows. Hunger may cause a bird or a beast to eat strange fare. There are parts of the world where horses and cattle contrive to thrive on a diet of fish! And it is this ability—more widespread perhaps than is generally supposed—to adopt new kinds of food which has so largely changed the shapes of hosts of different types of animals. Let me demonstrate this by examples chosen from among the birds.

These New World vultures, for example, are without question members of that great group which we call the "birds of prey." Anatomically, they form a group apart from all the rest of their tribe. They are, in short, the lowliest or least specialised of the tribe. The fact that they are chiefly carrion-eaters caused the older systematists to place them with the typical vultures of the Old World, which are also carrion-eaters. The common resemblance between the two types is the result of similar feeding-habits. For the skeletons and musculature of these two are markedly different. One striking contrast between the two is the fact that the New World vultures have no voice-muscles, and hence can produce nothing more than a hissing sound.

The effect of diet in changing the form, among the birds of prey, is strikingly illustrated in the case of that wonderful bird the lammergeier. Though undoubtedly one of the true "accipitrines," it is curiously vulturine in appearance, and, like the vultures, is a carrion-eater; hence its short toes and blunt claws. Indeed, by earlier ornithologists it was regarded as a vulture. And there is yet another

case of this kind in the Vulturine sea-eagle (*Gypohierax*), which is strikingly vulturine in its general appearance. It is also a carrion-eater, though it is also a fish-eater. Thus it presents a half-way stage between the true vultures and

here two striking illustrations of the effects of "use," or, in other words, of the moulding force of the mode of life determined by the activities aroused in the pursuit of their favourite food. Both are to be regarded as "ancestral types," as is shown by their anatomical characters, the one belonging without question to the "accipitrines," or "birds of prey," the other to the crane tribe.

The secretary-bird hunts on the ground; hence the great length of its legs. It feeds on locusts, small mammals, tortoises, lizards, and snakes, which are killed by a blow of the foot, the toes of which are conspicuously short, as are the claws. This method of killing its prey accounts for the shortness of the toes, for it will be remembered that in the eagles and falcons, and other "accipitrines," which use the feet to seize their prey, the claws and toes are long, and have the under-surface of the toes furnished with rounded protuberances to increase their grip. They are conspicuously long in the sparrow-hawk, and are known as the "tylari." The relatively enormous length of the legs, as compared with the typical birds of prey, is a direct response to terrestrial habits. We find it among other types of birds which have forsaken the trees for a life on the ground—as, for example, with some species of pigeons.



1. ONE OF THE NUMEROUS SPECIES OF NEW WORLD VULTURES WHICH, AT ONE TIME, WERE SUPPOSED TO BE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE VULTURES OF THE OLD WORLD: THE SOUTHERN TURKEY-VULTURE (*CATHARTES FALKLANDICUS*).

the sea-eagles and kites. It stands at the parting of the ways between carrion-eating, on the one hand, and live food on the other. And we may surmise that the vultures began in the same way. In them the choice of "game well hung" prevailed.

Still more interesting, in many ways, is the secretary-bird of Africa (Fig. 3), since here we have another of the puzzles of the older ornithologists, who regarded it as a near relation of the South American caracara (Fig. 2), which some believed to be one of the "birds of prey." But even anatomists have been at a loss to determine rightly the affinities of these two birds, one placing them among the crane tribe, the other among the "accipitrines"! When all the facts are taken into account, it will be seen that we have



3. DIFFERING FROM THE TYPICAL "BIRDS OF PREY" IN THE GREAT LENGTH OF ITS LEGS, A RESULT OF LIVING ON THE GROUND, WHERE IT FINDS MOST OF ITS FOOD: THE SOUTH AFRICAN SECRETARY-BIRD, WHICH, AT ONE TIME, WAS THOUGHT TO BE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE CARACARA, TO WHICH IT BEARS A GENERAL RESEMBLANCE.

Photographs by D. Seth-Smith.



2. REGARDED BY SOME OF THE OLDER ORNITHOLOGISTS AS ONE OF THE "BIRDS OF PREY": THE BRAZILIAN CARACARA—A PRIMITIVE MEMBER OF THE CRANE TRIBE.

And now as touching the Brazilian caracara, or seriema, which, in its general appearance and mode of life, resembles, as I have said, the secretary-bird, hunting on the ground, and feeding on insects, small mammals, lizards, and snakes. Surely there can be no more convincing evidence of the moulding forces of a similar mode of life in bringing about a common resemblance such as is so strikingly illustrated between these two birds. There can be no doubt that many cases of "mimicry" among animals are really due to closely similar modes of life, and not to the action of Natural Selection, whereby a weak and palatable species comes to assume the likeness of an unpalatable species living in the same region, and, thus "disguised," escapes its enemies. Yet another group of "accipitrine" birds which seems never to have attained to the supreme efficiency displayed by the eagles and falcons is to be found in the carrion-hawks, or "caracaras" of South America, for both beaks and feet are, relatively, feebly developed.

This England . . .



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“. . . the Daffodil, that comes before the swallow dares, and braves the winds of March with beauty.” Ahead lies open weather, and the lovely garden that is this England is astir with nascent colour. Bird music swells in copse and brake, and the first wind-borne perfumes fill the heart with memories of childhood. Long days in the open there will be, and wet feet, and the rich languor of physical fatigue . . . to be rounded off with draughts of clear golden Worthington, making all safe within the body to greet in happiness another day.



FINANCE AND INVESTMENT.

By HARTLEY WITHERS.

SENTIMENT IN MARKETS.

AT all times those who try to peer into the future of the course of business are essaying a fearsome task, for there are always so many side-currents, with no apparent importance for the moment, which may at any time develop into a flood that may turn the direction of the stream. And at all times there

is the baffling problem that makes so much difference to the movements of the stock markets, of the sentiment of the public, and of its professional advisers and their reaction to any news that may burst upon them. If the public is "feeling good," making profits and seeing its way to making more, it will accept with equanimity and even hail as "bull points," events which, if it had been in a different frame of mind, would have filled it with gloom and caused a rush to realise. And the converse is still more true — when sentiment is inclined to pessimism good news will be ignored or distorted, or taken as a good opportunity for getting out of commitments. As an example of the first tendency, we lately were given an interesting spectacle in New York, when the United States Steel Company made its momentous surrender to the forces of organised Labour, and, having always stoutly refused to consider the idea of negotiating with any trade union except one composed solely of its own employees, made a bargain with an "outside" union, involving a considerable advance in wages. American employers had persistently maintained that to permit the interference of outside unions between them and their workers would mean the surrender of their power to manage industry; and it might have been expected that the victory of the outside unions would be regarded as a Waterloo in which business management had met with decisive defeat, to the consequent discomfiture of the stockholder. In fact, it was followed by a strong upward movement in U.S. Steel and in the stocks of the other steel-makers, all of which had followed its lead with regard to the recognition of outside unions.

AMERICAN INSOUCIANCE.

To investors in all countries the temper of the American public is a matter of the highest importance, for on it the future course of commodity prices and the activity of world trade, to a considerable extent, depend. The outlook for copper, tin, rubber and many other articles, and for the prosperity of those who produce them, would be seriously modified if the citizens of the United States, with their immense buying power, were to decide that they are not as rich as they thought, and that they must restrict their purchases. For this reason, some observations by the New York correspondent of *The Times* on the psychology of the American public are full of interest. He lately told us that in the past few years, and especially in the past few months, the words "crisis" and "revolution" have been so much the small change of political talk in America that they have lost all their definiteness, and so have lost their capacity to startle and alarm. When the President says that the country cannot wait for changes in its economic structure that he thinks desirable, but must have them now, because a crisis is here or just round the corner, the public shows curiosity rather than fear, not wanting to know what it ought to do, but

just mildly wondering what this particular crisis is. In the same way, when the head of a big motor company says that this series of sit-down strikes is a sort of revolution, nobody seems either to disagree with him, or to take any of the measures which approaching revolution, if anybody really believed in it, would naturally prompt. "What seems important," in the eyes of *The Times* correspondent, "is that these crises and revolutions annoy some people and make others violently angry, but do not stop business recovery, even though they do occasionally — and at times markedly — slow it down." In the meantime, American recovery goes on; but in view of the mercurial temperament of the Americans, the precarious nature of its psychological basis is a matter to be noted by the cautious.

LONDON'S PESSIMISM.

Soon after Wall Street had thus shown how adverse news can be ignored if the mood is right, London had given an interesting example of the opposite tendency. Here investors had been told so much about the probability of recession some day that they were inclined to turn some of the big paper profits shown by their holdings into cash. Also, they had been frightened by unnecessarily gloomy Budget expectations; and, finally, a quite moderate amount of French selling, to provide subscriptions to M. Blum's apparently successful loan, had depressed British securities, both gilt-edged and indus-

a good deal of indiscriminate selling of all kinds of companies in any way connected with the electrical industry. In fact, the recommendations of the McGowan Committee were designed to promote and cheapen the supply of electricity to the public by a scheme of rationalisation and co-ordination which will have the effect of abolishing the many anomalies in the matter of cost of current, etc., of which consumers now complain. This scheme is, of course, quite rightly meant to benefit consumers first and last, and some of the supply companies that have been making too much out of the public may suffer by the reforms proposed. But those that have been well managed, with an eye to their customers' interest as well as that of the shareholders, ought to benefit by the wider and more regular demand that the adoption of the McGowan scheme will promote; the electrical engineering and equipment companies, however, are quite certain to benefit materially by the extended demand for their products which is bound to follow from the expansion of the industry which they supply. In their case, the adoption of the McGowan Report, with the increased need that it will ensure for electrical machinery, and for all the gadgets that the industrial and household use of electricity requires, will be wholly beneficial. Nevertheless, just because the public was in one of those moods in which it interprets all news as unfavourable, the shares of these companies were for a time rather severely depressed.

THE DANGERS OF SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT.

All this tends to show that at a time like this it is more than ever hazardous to seek for capital profits by buying securities in the hope of an advance in their prices. When, as at present, there has been a big rise in quotations in practically all departments of the Stock Exchange, all holders are liable to be tempted to secure their paper profits on the smallest indication of adverse possibilities. Whether they are wise in doing so remains to be seen; for they are faced with the problem of either leaving their money idle or reinvesting it; and if they adopt the latter course, it is quite on the cards that the new securities which they select will turn out to have served them no better than those which they have disposed of would have done if they had left them alone; and in that case they will have incurred all the cost of realisation and reinvestment, to the benefit only of stockbrokers and dealers and of the tax-gatherers who will have taken toll of the transactions. But whether this tendency to turn paper profits into cash is sound or unsound, it undoubtedly exists whenever, as now, there has been a long-sustained rise in security prices; and its existence makes markets vulnerable, as recent experience has shown. From all of which there once more emerges the platitudinous but often forgotten moral — that the investor who gets most benefit out of securities and, incidentally, enjoys most peace of mind, is the genuine investor who does not chase after gambling profits, but buys shares which give him a good promise of a steady and probably increasing income and ignores the temporary fluctuations of the market-place. To such an investor the recent setback has provided pleasant opportunities for adding to his well-selected and properly varied holding. For while the stock markets have been reactionary, the underlying

conditions of trade and business on which profits and dividends ultimately depend have been continuing the improvement which has now for some years been refuting the dirges of the pessimists. Budget apprehensions have caused a certain amount of hesitation in a few trades; but when the Budget fence has been jumped there is every reason to expect the whole field to go forward merrily over the expansion course.



AN INTERESTING OCCASION IN THE CITY: THE IMPRESSIVE SILVER TABLE-ORNAMENT LENT TO CABLE AND WIRELESS, LTD., BY THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CLOCKMAKERS, IN TOKEN OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE CLOCKMAKERS OF LONDON AND THE CABLE INDUSTRY.

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OFFICIAL ENCOURAGEMENT FOR LONDON TERRITORIALS: THE LORD MAYOR, SIR GEORGE BROADBRIDGE, LOADING A FIELD GUN ON THE OCCASION ON WHICH HE INSPECTED THE 90TH CITY OF LONDON FIELD BRIGADE AND DINED WITH THE OFFICERS IN BLOOMSBURY.

trial. Then the Easter holiday was approaching, making many people expect a period of slack business and drooping prices. Consequently, the general sentiment was dull and inclined to put the unfavourable interpretation on any news that might appear. And when it was suddenly announced by the Government that it proposes to adopt the main recommendations of the McGowan report on electrical supply, the result was

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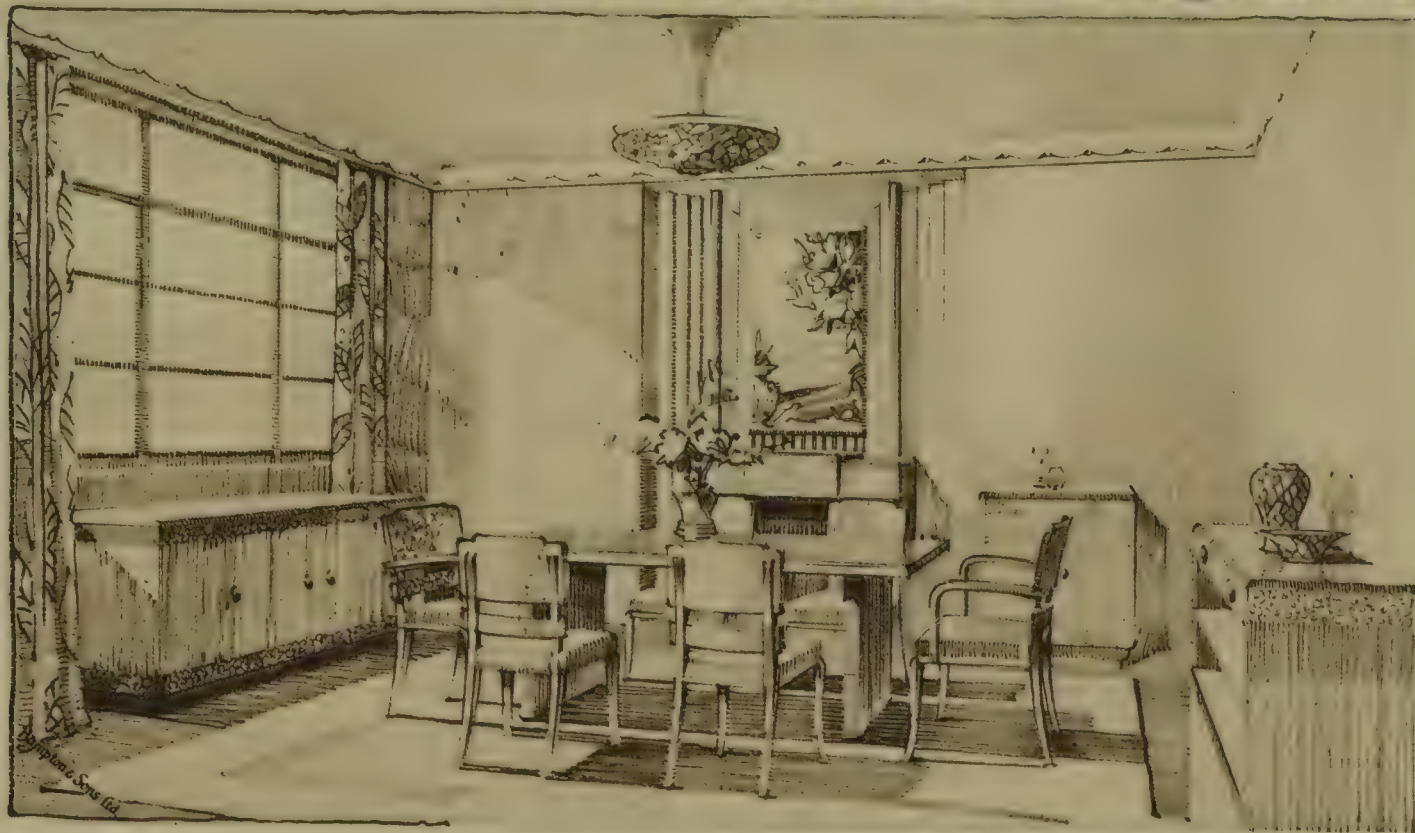
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

I AM sorry to find that several of the latest new cars are not provided with a master switch for the electric battery so that the cells can be entirely disconnected from all the fittings. Two seasons ago a master switch was a big talking point made by car manufacturers in their advertisements. Now they have discarded it to cheapen production. Personally, I will always be willing to pay extra, if that is required, in order to have this means of control. The switch is so useful in many ways to prevent the battery from being exhausted of its accumulated electric current. While the engine is running, trivial electrical "leaks" do not matter so much, although they should not be allowed to exist, in case they become dangerous. But when the master switch is in operation the battery can be cut off at its main leads, so bad insulation of fittings producing small electrical "escapes" cannot happen. Only recently my friend, the Editor of the *Autocar*, gave two illustrations on

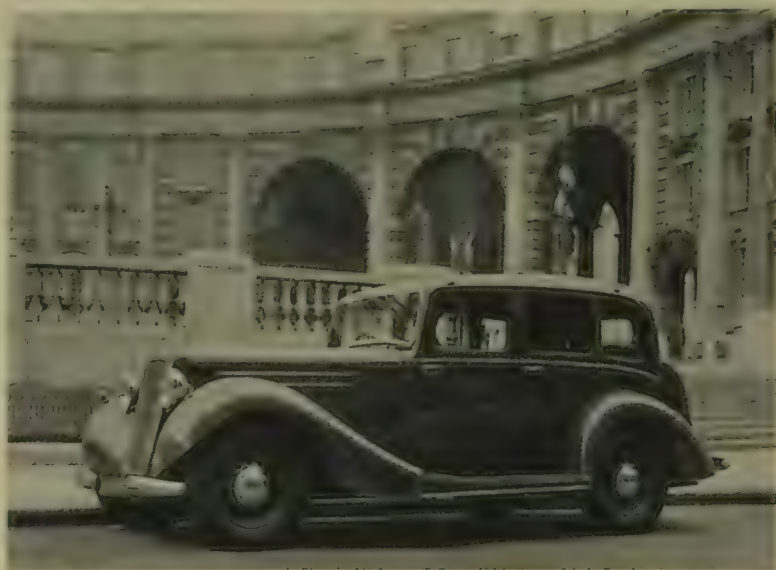
this matter. In one car the screen-wiper was of that pattern operated by the current from the battery and could be left "on" although the blades were not working. This its owner did one day, and the next morning found the battery completely run down. The other car was fitted with an under-bonnet inspection-lamp. The car was driven for several weeks with this bulb burning, because the bonnet of the car had not been lifted. The first car had no master switch, but the second one had, and as this was turned off every night, or when the car was placed in the garage, the battery was not exhausted, as it certainly would have been if this useful switch had not been fitted. The moral of this tale is: "Fit a master switch and save current." In

these days, when most cars have only coil and battery ignition, it is important to keep the battery well charged all the time.

A message recently received from Kano, Nigeria, states that a party of three British motorists, including the well-known trials driver, Mr. H. E. Symons, has arrived in Nigeria after successfully crossing the Sahara Desert, having accomplished a hazardous journey of 3600 miles in 5 days 2 hours. Arriving at Boulogne one Monday morning recently, they set off in their twelve-cylinder 40-50-h.p. Rolls-Royce seven-seater limousine for Marseilles, which they reached in the early hours of the Tuesday, after having covered 650 miles. Embarking on the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique steamer the *Ville d'Oran*,

they arrived on the Wednesday morning at Algiers, whence the real journey may be said to have begun. A few miles of straight, level road brought them to the steep slopes of the Atlas Mountains. Passing through the famed Chiffa Gorge, they next negotiated the Col des Caravannes, where they experienced intense cold. Beyond Delfa they began to descend the southern slopes, the air becoming warmer until, at the oasis of Laghouat, the real warmth of the Sahara began to be felt. At Ghardia, the mystery city of the M'Zab, they stopped for an evening meal, continuing the run that night as far as El Golea. Next morning they faced 2000 miles of rough tracks across the desert, where no road has ever been made. At times the car was running almost axle-deep in soft sand; at others the going was over rocky ground, generously strewn with boulders. In spite of all the difficulties associated with the Sahara crossing, the three travellers reached their destination after a most comfortable run. It is a real matter of congratulation

[Continued on page 556.]



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NOTES FROM A TRAVELLER'S LOG-BOOK.

By EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS IN JAPAN.

AN exceedingly pleasant time for a visit to Japan is from early May to mid-June, when the spring rains have ended and the climate is genial, with bracing air and sunshine, whilst the vegetation is very fresh. True, this is late for that marvellous time in Japan—the time of the cherry blossom, though I have seen cherry in bloom in May, and once, quite late in May, I saw, in Kyoto, the old capital, the last of the famous cherry blossom dances of the season. But if one arrives too late for the cherry blossom, the wistaria, at any rate, will be in bloom. It blends so exquisitely with the scenery that wistaria time is certainly very delightful.

A charming trip to the mountains of Japan may be made by leaving your steamer at Kobe, after the voyage through the most fascinating Inland Sea, and journeying by rail by way of Osaka—the "Manchester" of Japan—Kyoto, and Nagoya to Kozu, where one leaves the train and proceeds by electric train to Emoto, some eight miles distant, which is on the lower slopes of the hills grouped round about the mountainous district dominated by Fuji-yama, over 12,000 ft. above sea-level, and the king of the mountains of Japan. A winding and gradually ascending road leads from here to Myanoshita, a thoroughly delightful hill resort, just over a thousand feet high, in the heart of the mountainous region, and an excellent headquarters for Fuji-yama and its neighbourhood. I believe it is possible to make the ascent to Myanoshita by motor-car now; when I did the trip, I went by *jinricksha*, and I can recommend this method of progression, because the scenery is so beautiful that it is a pity to hurry past it. Rhododendrons line the road, a mountain stream splashes along by its side, and every now and then there are exquisite glimpses of distant hills.

The Fujiya Hotel in Myanoshita is one of the finest in Japan, and its situation is charming, and there are many others. At all of them arrangements are made for exploring the



FORMING AN IMPRESSIVE BACKGROUND TO THE GLASSY SURFACE OF LOVELY LAKE HAKONE: A VIEW OF BEAUTIFUL, SNOW-CAPPED MOUNT FUJI.



WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF THE PRETTY HILL RESORT OF MYANOSHITA: A QUAIN T LITTLE VILLAGE NESTLING BY THE SHORE OF LAKE HAKONE.

Photographs by Thos. Cook and Son.

neighbourhood, and, of course, the trip to Fuji-yama. I think the finest view of this magnificent snow-capped peak, which for countless years has figured in Japanese song and poetry, and on the pottery and lacquer ware for which the Japanese are so famed, is to make the trip to Lake Hakone, in itself a dream of beauty, and cross the lake by boat. In doing so, if the Fates are kind as to weather, one gets a wonderful impression of Fuji-yama, seen across the placid lake waters. From just beyond the lake-shore stretch fields of the brightest green, to some distance up on Fuji's side, in striking contrast to the higher dark, forested slopes of the mountain; above this belt of sombre green, patches of dark brown earth, ashes, and rock show up vividly in the strong light reflected from the snowy mantle in which the whole of the peak is wrapped, and the blending of azure water, light and dark green foliage, brown debris, glittering white cone, and blue sky is one of enthralling beauty.

The ride back to Myanoshita from the shore of Hakone is partly along an avenue of magnificent cryptomeria, or Japanese cedar trees, some of the finest specimens of which reach a height of over a hundred feet, and at one point it leads past a fascinating gorge where, in a rocky pool at the base of a waterfall, there is an ideal spot for a bathe. It is strange that amidst such beauty there should be a place which has won for itself the title of the "Great Hell," known in Japanese as Ojigoku. It is a district of sulphurous hot-springs, which here and there break out of the rocky soil on a hillside and emit jets of steam and suffocating fumes; whilst the throb of the underground forces which produce them can be plainly heard. There is much else to be seen in the vicinity of Myanoshita. Lake Shoji, lying 3160 ft. above sea-level, is very lovely, and there are beautiful walks round about it; whilst for those who do not mind a climb, which is by no means a difficult one, it is possible to make the ascent of Fuji-yama, which has shown no alarming signs of volcanic activity for a number of years, and obtain a wonderful panoramic view of the great chains of mountains which lie to the north and west of Fuji-yama, and which form the finest and most imposing assemblage of mountains in Japan.



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CHAGAR BAZAR FROM 3000 B.C. TO 1400 B.C.

(Continued from page 518.)

into Egypt in the course of the second millennium B.C., for other examples of these cornets, belonging to a slightly later period, have been found both in Palestine and in Egypt. The pottery of this period was made on the wheel and painted with geometric designs, reviving a practice which had been extinct on the Habur for many hundreds of years. This type of pottery has been found as far west as Hammam, in the Aleppo region of Syria, and as far east as Tall Billa, near Nineveh in Assyria. The fabric is so common on the Habur that it may have originated there. The paint is red or black, the clay pink or buff; some of the finer specimens are a little thicker than egg-shell. The dexterity of the potter is perhaps surpassed by the miniature work of the period. Fig. 14 shows a number of faience objects. Noteworthy is the model of a sheep, less than half an inch in length; a lion, and a devil's head, commonly referred to by the Babylonians as a Puzuzu.

No less interesting are the cylinder seals, of which two superb examples in hamatite (Fig. 11) were found in the houses. The finest specimen (Fig. 11, upper) is engraved with figures of men wearing short tunics, winged griffins, a vulture with spread wings, scorpions, and doves. This very important piece is contemporary with the painted pottery and may be closely paralleled by cylinder seals from Kirkuk, generally dated to about 1500 B.C. This cylinder therefore enables us to fit the top city of Chagar into the general chronological scheme. The second cylinder (Fig. 11, lower) with its engraving of winged monsters, heralds the approach of motifs which become common on Assyrian sculpture several hundred years later.

As in Sumerian times, Chagar Bazar continued in the second millennium B.C. to cast its own metal objects. Numerous jewellers' moulds were discovered on the Habur, and a specially interesting specimen is the stone mould (Fig. 12, lower), representing a trinity consisting of a god(?), and a goddess suckling a swaddled child: between them is a Syrian version of the Egyptian *crux ansata*. This mould was probably intended for the casting of lead plaques, of which there are several contemporary specimens from Anatolia, ranging from Alishar to Troy. The subjects on the Anatolian plaques, though related, are not identical with the specimen from Syria. This plaque, which we must presume to have some religious significance, comes from a building at the north end of Chagar, probably a temple. From the same temple came a cuneiform tablet recording a receipt for an amount of grain from a number of individuals, some of whom have Hurrian, others Semitic names. For this information I am indebted to Mr. Sidney Smith, Keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian Department of the British Museum. In addition, another eight tablets were discovered on an outlying portion of the mound, all inscribed in the cuneiform script. These documents are now

in the British Museum and await decipherment; they may prove to be of great value in informing us of the date of the building in which they were found, and may be expected to throw some light on the political status of Chagar Bazar at the period.

During the latest occupation of Chagar Bazar, the city probably formed part of the petty kingdom of Hanigalbat. The powerful influence of Mitanni is suggested by the well-organised defences of the Habur cities at the period, and also by the numerous models of horses and chariot-wheels. But we must await the decipherment of these documents and the discovery of fresh material before we can discover the precise relationship of Chagar Bazar to the surrounding dynasties of the period, the Assyrians, the Babylonian Kassites, and the military dynasty of Mitanni.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR—(Continued from page 552.)

when a large, luxury limousine does successfully accomplish the Sahara crossing. The vehicle was a seven-seater with a wind-up division between driver and passengers. Special lockers had been fitted to contain food supplies, and also tanks for extra water, on which the French authorities insist for such journeys. Although there was no attempt to put up anything in the nature of a speed record, the 5 days 2 hours taken to reach Nigeria is approximately one-third of the time normally taken by fast mail steamer and train.

More than 125,000 Morris "Eights" of all types have been sold in less than two and a half years, and the average weekly sale of approximately 1000 is still being maintained. From the time of its introduction in September 1934, this car has consistently accounted for a large percentage of the sales of all cars of 8-h.p. rating. Recently, the specification has been improved by the use of safety-glass for all saloon windows and the fitting of engine-fume consumer, thin-rimmed steering-wheel, and dipping and switching mechanism for the head-lamps. These refinements apply even to the lowest-priced model at £120.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

(Continued from page 524.)

in one passage of his stimulating book where he concedes virtue to the British "domination." "The Pax Britannica is a real peace. A man can travel from one end of the country to the other without serious fear of assault. Yet the English representatives of the *raj* are exceedingly few. There are in the whole country not more than 1300 English civil servants and police officers. . . . One may

dislike the methods by which the English annexed more than half the country, one may resent the cruelties of the Indian Mutiny, the soul-destroying conventions of Anglo-India, the racial exclusiveness; the British *raj* nevertheless remains a remarkable achievement. It was superb artistry, and artists in action—Warren Hastings, Arthur Wellesley, Charles Metcalfe, John Nicholson, John and Henry Lawrence, F. L. Brayne, and Malcolm Hailey—have found in India their most fruitful field."

As too often happens, I have over-run my space, but I can recommend readers interested in India to add to their library lists the following works: "COLLECTED POEMS AND PLAYS OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE" (Macmillan; 12s. 6d.); "INDIA RECALLED." By Cornelia Sorabji. Illustrated (Nisbet; 12s. 6d.); "DIAMONDS AND DUST." India Through French Eyes. By Baron Jean Pellenc. Illustrated (Murray; 10s. 6d.); a memoir of a famous administrator in Burma—"SCOTT OF THE SHAN HILLS." Orders and Impressions. Edited by G. E. Mitton (Lady Scott). Illustrated (Murray; 15s.); "THE CLEAR MIRROR." A Pattern of Life in Goa and in Indian Tibet. By G. Evelyn Hutchinson. Illustrated (Cambridge University Press; 8s. 6d.); "EVEREST: THE CHALLENGE." By Sir Francis Younghusband. Illustrated. Second Edition. With a Special Account of the 1936 Expedition (Nelson; 12s. 6d.); "KHYBER CARAVAN." Through Kashmir, Waziristan, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and Northern India. By Gordon Sinclair. Illustrated (Hurst and Blackett; 12s. 6d.); and "A HERMIT IN THE HIMALAYAS." By Paul Brunton (Leonard; 7s. 6d.). These books, among them, represent many facets of "the brightest jewel in the British Crown." C. E. B.

A dinner is to be held at the Guildhall on May 4 in order to raise funds for the work of the National Association of Boys' Clubs. H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, President of the Association, will be present and the Lord Mayor will preside. The clubs are intended to provide a place of healthy recreation and amusement for working-class boys. They afford a boy comradeship, games, physical training, sport of all kinds, access to books, music and art, and, in fact, an outlet for his normal youthful energies. With the help of these clubs, a working lad has a chance to become a fit and useful citizen of the community. The demand for clubs has been particularly urgent in the distressed areas of Durham and South Wales, where their influence has been of vital importance to the adolescent unemployed. We heartily recommend the fine work of this Association to our readers.

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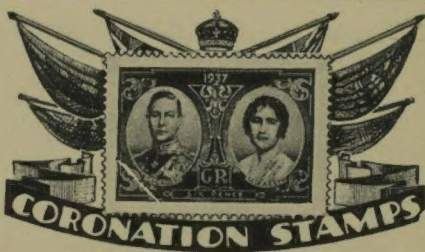
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THE Scouts' World Jamboree is to have special stamps in the Dutch Indies in May, in the attractive design illustrated, showing two scouts against a background of the world. No doubt the visiting scouts and their leaders will be the chief buyers and users of these. The values are to be 7½ cents, sold for 10 cents, and 12½ cents, sold for 15 cents, the difference between the postage value and cost going to the funds in connection with the organisation of the Jamboree.



DUTCH INDIES: THE SCOUTS' WORLD JAMBOREE.

The Thirty-third International Eucharistic Congress in the Philippines was the occasion for the issue of six commemoratives, the original design for which had to be abandoned at the last moment and a new one substituted. The law in the Philippine Islands precludes the depiction on stamps or currency of religious symbols, which were featured in the first design. The stamps as issued show a map of the islands in glory, and although intaglio

Aerial defence stamps are the latest novelty from Germany. In an effective design by Professor Ludwig Hohlwein, they are issued in three values, 3 pfennig, sepia, 6 pf. green, and 12 pf. red. Towards the end of April, the portrait of the Führer is to supplant the Hindenburg picture on the ordinary stamps of Germany. It is expected that some of the denominations will be ready for Herr Hitler's birthday anniversary on April 20.

The notorious 1 peso map stamp of the Argentine Republic, issued early last year, has been withdrawn, and a new, but only partly corrected, edition has supplanted it. It will be remembered that the map, as first issued, attempted to revive the old claim of Argentina to our British colony of the Falkland Islands. These islands were shaded and coloured on the stamp as if they belonged to Argentina. Mr. Anthony Eden, in the House of Commons in February last year, told the House that the British Ambassador had been instructed to inform the Argentine Government that such actions as the issue of this stamp could only be detrimental to good relations between the two countries.



GERMANY: AN AERIAL DEFENCE STAMP.

In the new stamp the islands are still there, and still with the colouring alleging Argentine ownership, but the contested boundaries of the other South American States have been removed.

There are still some good steel engravers at work on stamps in the printing department of the Mint at Madrid. A new portrait stamp in intaglio gives an impressive portrait of Gregorio Fernandez, the sixteenth-century sculptor, born in 1576, died in 1636. It is a curious paradox that a country in the throes of a terrible civil war can find time and heart to commemorate the tercentenary of the death of an artist. The denomination of the stamp is 30 centimos scarlet.

Most of the portraits of President Antanas Smetona that we have had on the stamps of Lithuania have been full-face. The best was the small set engraved for issue on his sixtieth birthday, in 1934.



SPAIN: THE SCULPTOR, GREGORIO FERNANDEZ.

The latest stamp, apparently the forerunner of a new issue, is a 15 cent carmine, with a new portrait in profile. As this appears to be printed locally by litho-offset, it is not to be compared with the steel-plate engraving of three years ago. M. Smetona has been President of this Baltic republic for just over ten years. Costa Rica has adopted a distinctive, but not very convenient, diamond shape for a group of low-value air-mail stamps. They are handsome recess-plate stamps, engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company. The central vignette shows a monoplane flying over the crater of Mount Poas. The stamps made their first appearance at the first Annual Fair of Costa Rica this winter, the values being 1 centimo black, 2 centimos red-brown, and 3 centimos violet, which appear to be rather too low in denomination to be of service on air mail.



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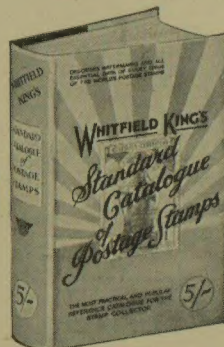
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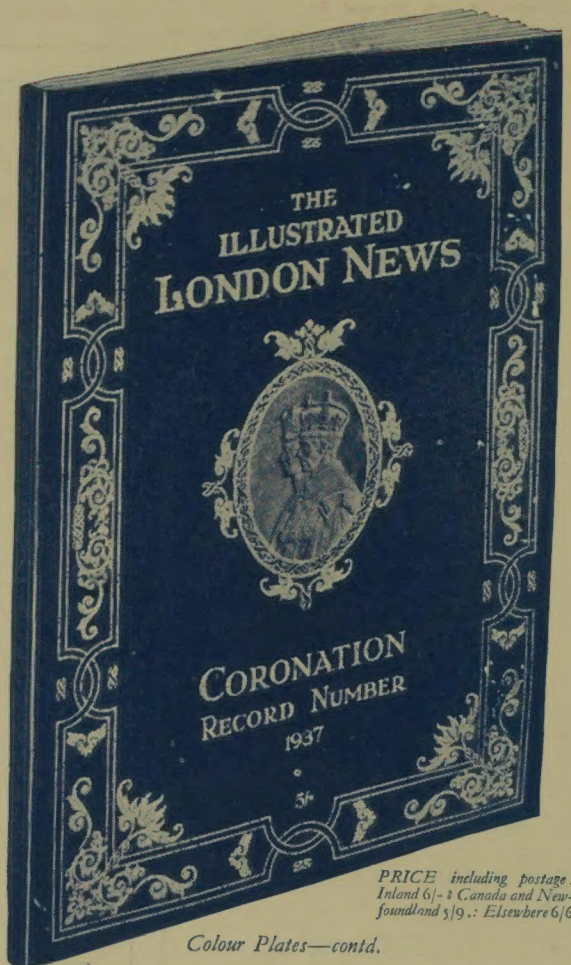
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